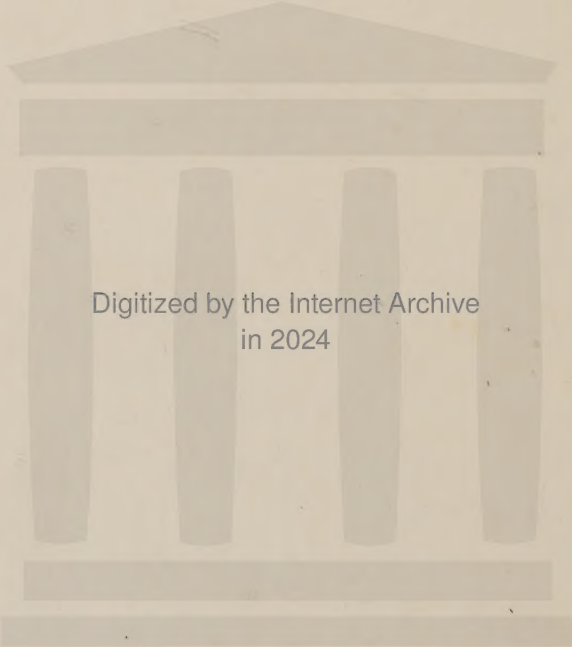


PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES
IN
ENGLISH
COMPOSITION

C.E.L. HAMMOND



OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS



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PREFACE

I HAVE to thank my colleagues, past and present, and in particular Mr. George Cookson, for permission to include exercises set by them. My grateful thanks are also due to Mr. J. C. Smith for his help and advice. For permission to include extracts from the books mentioned in the text, acknowledgements are due to Mr Wilfrid Meynell (Francis Thompson's *Shelley*) ; to Messrs. Cassell (R. L. Stevenson's *Kidnapped*) ; to Messrs. Macmillan & Co. (Professor Seeley's *Expansion of England* and Lord Avebury's *Beauties of Nature*) ; to Messrs. George Bell & Sons (Professor J. Holland Rose's *Life of Napoleon*) ; to Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. (Tyndall's *Fragments of Science*) ; to the Editor of the *Spectator* (' Cromarty ' , Oct. 9, 1909) ; to the Council of the Birmingham and Midland Institute (Speech by Lord Curzon, ' The True Imperialism ') ; and to Messrs. Chatto & Windus (extract from Taine's *History of English Literature*). Every effort has been made to give references for the various passages, but, some of them being second-hand and unfamiliar, this has not always been possible.

INTRODUCTION

THESE exercises have not been concocted in order to illustrate any abstract theory of how English ought to be taught. They are the fruits of a long experience in the actual teaching of English. Most, if not all, of them the author has used in his own class-room; many are of his own invention, others have been culled from public examinations. Perhaps it is the ideal plan for every teacher to frame his own exercises; but time may fail, or invention flag, and the multiplication of copies is not always easy. I think that Mr. Hammond has done his fellow-teachers a good turn by throwing these interesting, ingenious, and practical exercises into the common stock.

This book is meant for the upper forms of schools. It is designed to provide work for two years or six terms; but schools that do not give much time to English will probably find that it furnishes ample material for a three years' course. To expedite reference, the exercises for each term are arranged upon a common plan, the first section being devoted to Language, the second to Composition, and the third to Interpretation. Within each of these sections the exercises are graded, roughly, in order of difficulty. It is not intended, however, that the exercises for any term should all be worked through in the exact order in which they here stand, e.g. that the whole section on Language should be completed before that on Composition is begun. Most teachers, in fact, will prefer that Language, Composition, and Interpretation should march abreast. It is recommended, however, that the whole of the Language section should be overtaken before the *harder* parts of the other sections are attacked. This can be managed the more easily inasmuch

as most of the Language exercises are meant for oral work, so that the boys can traverse this section rapidly, and return on it afterwards to revise the exercises and to enlarge the lists from their own reading. To use the book thus, it is, of course, essential that every boy should have a copy.

The common plan for a term's work may now be set out in greater detail, it being understood that some items will bulk more largely in the earlier and others in the later terms.

GENERAL PLAN OF A TERM'S WORK

- A. Language.** (a) Words.
(b) Phrases.
(c) Figures.
(d) Synonyms.
(e) Sentence-analysis.
- B. Composition.** (a) Punctuation, dictation, re-writing.
(b) Conversion of direct into reported speech, and *vice versa*.
(c) Connection and expansion of items summarily given in order.
(d) Re-arrangement of items not given in order—narration, description, argument.
(e) Imitative exercises.
(f) Free Composition—narration, description, argument; also dialogue, letter-writing.
- C. Interpretation.** (a) Translation of older English into modern (full).
(b) Translation of figurative language into plain (condensed).
(c) Dissection and summarizing of complicated statement, description, or argument.

Language. The main object of the language exercises is to improve the pupils' diction—to make it richer, suppler, and more idiomatic. We all *know* many more words than we *use*; the way to enrich our effective vocabulary is to bring words from the former class into the latter. We come to know them better at the same time; for till we use words they are like people whom we may recognize but are not on speaking terms with. Indeed our recognition is often no more than a guess at their meaning in a particular context: we may guess at them near enough for our immediate purpose; but till we know their precise sense, origin, and colour we cannot have them at command. Now boys, as Mr. Hammond says, 'have a natural curiosity about words'; but in the teaching of English this curiosity is seldom or never gratified after the earlier stages. They study foreign vocabularies systematically, but are supposed to scramble into their own. And they are shy of owning to ignorance of words that every one is supposed to know. For these reasons each term's exercises in this book are prefaced by a list of some hundred words. They are not particularly rare or recondite words, but useful, interesting words which Mr. Hammond has found in practice to be stumbling-blocks. They should be worked over in preparation with the help of a dictionary if necessary—but boys on the Classical Side will scarcely need such help—till their meaning, derivation, and spelling are mastered, and then practised orally in sentence-construction till they come at command.

These words, though not exactly rare or learned, are all 'literary' words, book-words, sometimes abstract in meaning and generally classical in origin. It is to its classical borrowings that English owes its rich variety and power of abstraction. But we must not neglect the native element, to which it owes its racy directness and force. An abstract or bookish style does not tell with a popular audience. The people like

phrases plucked straight from life, and they delight in the concrete and the specific. When Sancho Panza opens his mouth, proverbs and homely similes drop from it like the pearls in the fairy tale: 'My master will go for a hundred men like a greedy boy for half-a-dozen melons. Body o' me! there's a time to attack and a time to retreat; it is not to be always "Saint James and charge Spain!"'. If he is pleased to give me an island, I shall take it as a favour; if he does not, why, I was born like other folk; and a man must depend on God alone; and my bread will taste as well without a government as with it. . . . Still, if Heaven should make me a fair offer of an island, I am not such a fool as to refuse it; for they say also, "When they offer you a cow, out with your rope", and, "If luck knocks at your door, let her in".' This is the true vernacular style, and popular writers like Latimer, Bunyan, Defoe, Swift, Franklin, and Cobbett have used it as a main ingredient of their prose with telling effect. A master like Burke commands both styles: on page xii I quote one of his stately and elaborate metaphors; immediately before it he has been describing Chatham's motley administration as 'pigging together, heads and points, in the same truckle-bed'.

Above all, a good style must be idiomatic: a good English style, that is, must put things in the English way. Concreteness and liveliness depend mainly on our nouns, verbs, and adjectives; idiom, in an analytic language like ours, is largely a matter of connectives and prepositions. There is no better proof of idiomatic vigour than the apt use of the simple prepositions, no surer sign of idiomatic decay than the slipshod circumlocutions—'with reference to', 'in the case of', 'in connection with'—that abound in modern journalese. The school for vocabulary is books: the school for idiom is good conversation.

Closely connected with idiom is what the ancients called

'propriety', or the use of the right word in the right place. Most things can be said in more ways than one; but there is generally one best way of saying anything. What that way is, depends in each case on the subject, the audience, and the occasion. What is proper in one case may be flippant in another or stilted in a third. Falstaff was Jack to his familiars, John to his brothers and sisters, and Sir John to all Europe: so it is with words and phrases. There is therefore no general rule for propriety. But plainly the more tools we have at command, the more chance we have of picking the right one for any purpose. So much for these formal exercises in diction.

Composition. In discussing the art of writing, the ancients dwelt not only on diction but on two other elements which they called 'invention' and 'disposition', meaning thereby the discovery of arguments and the arrangement of them. So long as composition meant simply oratory, a teacher might hope to equip his pupils with a complete stock of arguments, one or other of which would fit any conceivable occasion. Now that the idea of composition has been extended to embrace all forms of writing, that attempt is abandoned (except by the crammer); the material of composition is left to be gathered from the special sciences and studies, or from general experience. But the importance of 'disposition' remains. The principle of these exercises is to advance from prescription to freedom. At first the materials are supplied, disjunct but in order, and the boys have merely to arrange the bricks 'according to plan'. Then they are set to discover a plan of their own, or to complete an unfinished structure, or to copy a model in other material; and so advance to free composition, in which both material and plan must be found by themselves. I may add a few notes on this arrangement:—

(1) To work up a series of disconnected items into a well-

made composition gives valuable practice in smoothing over the joints ; it teaches boys how to use connectives and to vary the length and build of their sentences. Their natural style is staccato and monotonous : fluency and variety come with practice, ' as those move easiest who have learned to dance '.

(2) The orderly arrangement of items given at random is easiest in narrative, when the sequence of events in time affords a clue : less easy in description and argument, where some sort of rational connection must be sought.

(3) Though free composition comes last in the logical order, it should in practice be encouraged from the first, concurrently with these other exercises. While the form of free composition will profit by the exercises in ' disposition ', its effectiveness will in fact depend in the main on the felicitous choice of subjects. As a rule boys make little of abstract and general themes like ' Patriotism ' or ' The Sea ' ; but ask them to describe some piece of machinery which they thoroughly understand, or present them with a concrete situation that appeals to their interests or a problem that excites their curiosity, and the result will be very different. Nowhere, I think, does Mr. Hammond's knowledge of boys show to better advantage than in his happy choice of subjects for free composition.

Interpretation. In this book exercises in interpretation take the place of the time-honoured paraphrase. At the root of the many sins committed in the name of paraphrase lies the idea that paraphrase is a form of composition, whereas it is primarily a means of interpretation, a way of finding out whether a pupil has grasped the substance of a passage. There are other ways : if the passage is descriptive, we may ask him to draw a plan or sketch of the subject ; if it is prescriptive, e.g. directions for an experiment, we may tell him to go and carry out its instructions. But the most

obvious way is to require him to give the meaning 'in his own words'. This exercise, under the name of translation, is used and abused in the teaching of foreign languages. Now old English is in effect a foreign language: it is strange in accidence, syntax, and vocabulary. Here then there is room for close paraphrasing, i.e. literal translation. As we come down to Shakespeare's time, the strangeness of accidence disappears; but some strangeness of vocabulary remains, often in a subtle form, words apparently familiar being used with strange shades of meaning, giving occasion for translation of at least single words and phrases. And down to the Restoration there is generally some strangeness in the syntax—long, involved sentences, sometimes anacoluthic, which must be disentangled and cut up before they are clear to modern readers. But in post-Restoration prose there is seldom any such strangeness of accidence, vocabulary, or even syntax as would call for these operations; and unless they are called for they are superfluous, if not wrong.

But other difficulties remain even in modern prose. The first is caused by the use of figurative language. Any reader may see a metaphor clearly, and yet be far from clear as to its application; and young readers in particular are apt to attend to the sign and ignore the thing signified. We must then strip the metaphor away and present the thought in plain terms. Of paraphrase in this sense there is a beautiful example in Luke viii. 5-15:—

PARABLE

A sower went out to sow his seed: and as he sowed, some fell by the way side; and it was trodden down, and the fowls of the air devoured it.

INTERPRETATION

The seed is the word of God. Those by the way side are they that hear; then cometh the devil, and taketh away the word out of their hearts, lest they should believe and be saved.

And some fell upon a rock : and as soon as it was sprung up it withered away, because it lacked moisture.

And some fell among thorns ; and the thorns sprang up with it, and choked it.

And other fell on good ground, and sprang up, and bare fruit an hundredfold.

They on the rock are they, which, when they hear, receive the word with joy ; and these have no root, which for a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are choked with cares and riches and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection.

But that on the good ground are they, which in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience.

Let us apply the same method to a highly-wrought passage of Burke. He is speaking of Chatham's administration : the ' other luminary ' is Charles Townshend :—

FIGURE

When his face was hid but for a moment, his whole system was on a wide sea, without chart or compass. The gentlemen, his particular friends, who, with the names of various departments of ministry, were admitted to seem as if they acted a part under him, with a modesty that becomes all men, and with a confidence in him which was justified even in its extravagance by his superior abilities, had never in any instance presumed upon any opinion of their own. Deprived of his guiding influence, they were whirled about, the sport of every gust, and easily driven into any

INTERPRETATION

First Figure :

The vessel is the Government.

The captain is the Prime Minister, that is, Lord Chatham.

The crew are his colleagues in the Ministry.

The sea is politics, or the conduct of affairs.

The chart is political knowledge.

The compass is political principle.

port ; and as those who joined with them in manning the vessel were the most directly opposite to his opinions, measures, and character, and far the most artful and most powerful of the set, they easily prevailed, so as to seize upon the vacant, unoccupied and derelict minds of his friends, and instantly they turned the vessel wholly out of the course of his policy. As if it were to insult as well as to betray him, even long before the close of the first session of his administration, when everything was publicly transacted, and with great parade, in his name, they made an act, declaring it highly expedient and just to raise a revenue in America. For even then, sir, even before this splendid orb was entirely set, and while the western horizon was in a blaze with his descending glory, on the opposite quarter of the heavens arose another luminary, and, for his hour, became lord of the ascendant.

Second Figure :

The setting orb is the aged statesman. The other luminary is a rising, and rival, politician.

Lord of the ascendant is the dominant power in politics.

[This extract is from Burke's *Speech On American Taxation*, pp. 139-40 of the World's Classics edition, vol. ii.]

Stripped of its metaphors, the whole passage means :—
' Chatham's ministry was composed partly of his personal friends. These followed him blindly, but had no political knowledge or convictions of their own. In his absence, therefore, they were helpless, and the government fell into the hands of their abler colleagues, who at heart were opposed to Chatham, and now proceeded in his name to reverse his policy. Chief among these was the rising genius of Townshend.'

Though I have here set out the metaphors *in extenso* first,

I do not recommend that plan for general adoption. It will often be easier, in fact, to reverse it, and to aim first at the general drift of the meaning. A sustained metaphor seldom fits its subject at all points; it may not be worth while in every case to follow it in all its windings.

The third order of difficulty may conveniently be illustrated from Exercise 117 of this book. It is an extract from Macaulay's essay on Von Ranke's *History of the Popes*. Some historical allusions there are which will need explanation; but, when these have been explained, the words and phrases present no difficulty. Every sentence is clear by itself. Yet few boys will find it easy to say offhand what the whole passage is about. Most of them will get lost in the wealth of detail, and fail to see the wood for the trees, to distinguish assertion from proof and illustration from argument. Many will conclude that it is simply an unqualified panegyric on the Roman Catholic Church; some, struck by the last sentence, will see in it a prophecy of the decline and fall of the British Empire. We must therefore dissect the passage, distinguishing thesis, proof, and illustration, and then articulate the skeleton again somewhat in this fashion, A being the thesis, (a) , (b) , (c) the proofs of A , $(a^1, {}^2)$, $(\beta^1, {}^2, {}^3)$, (γ^1) the proofs of (a) , (b) , (c) respectively:—

A . The Roman Catholic Church presents an unequalled subject for historical inquiry :

for (a) Its past is of unequalled length ;

for (a^1) it goes back to Classical times (illustration),

and (a^2) it is older than any European dynasty, than the Venetian Republic, than Mohammedanism, than the Saxon or Frankish invasions ;

And (b) It is still active in the present ;

for (β^1) it still sends missionaries,

and (β^2) it has more adherents everywhere than all other Christian churches,

and (β^3) if it has lost Northern Europe it has gained South and Central America ;

And (c) It will probably have a great future ;

for (γ^1) it shows no signs of decay, so that it may outlast the British Empire.

When the passage is thus re-articulated, we see that it contains one assertion, and one only, which is thrown out in Macaulay's manner in the first sentence ; and that all that follows simply marshals proofs and illustrations in support of that assertion. The devices by which the Republic of Venice is used as a bridge from the past of the Church to its present, and two illustrations of its long past are saved up to accentuate the prediction of its future, will be noted as sacrifices of logic to rhetoric.

The principles which govern the paraphrasing of prose apply equally to the paraphrasing of verse. Verse should never be paraphrased except for reasons which would hold equally good if it were prose. There is no excuse for paraphrasing verse merely because it is verse : to paraphrase pure lyric is almost always inexcusable. It must be noted, however, that strangeness of vocabulary, syntax, and accidentence persists much later in verse than in prose. Even in Tennyson there are patches of 'poetic diction' that call for translation. But translation should not go beyond the patches : it is needless, or worse, to translate the whole. In poetry, again, the stripping away of metaphor to reveal meaning must be done with a delicate hand, for in poetry the metaphor often is the meaning. Finally, it may repel some readers to speak of the logical articulation of a poem : yet is it not one of the marks of great poetry that it should possess a logical structure ? An ode like Shelley's *West Wind* has a beauty of structure that is almost mathematical.

Criticism. Although no separate exercises are given under the head of Criticism, it is intended that the examples set for

imitation in the section on Composition, and some of those set for Interpretation, should be used for this purpose also. Of these Mr. Hammond says :—‘ It is needless to say that destructive criticism is not wanted, though tricks of style, such as the long sentences of Ruskin, should certainly be noticed. “ Appreciation ” would perhaps better define what is desired, but to ask for an appreciation is often to start an avalanche of platitudes. Pupils should learn the terms of literary criticism, and should know what to look for—perspicuity, precision, simplicity, strength, dignity, sublimity, humour, pathos, satire, elegance. The discussion of these qualities of style will afford interesting hours in class, and a comparison of the simple style of Bunyan, for example, with the dignified style of Gibbon, or the vigorous style of Carlyle, is an excellent training. At the same time, the critical faculty should not be entirely suppressed ; by searching for the mote in other eyes we may find the beam in our own.’

J. C. SMITH.

PART I

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FIRST TERM

1. Give the meaning of the following words :—

acme	condign	ignoble
acquaintance	controversy	impenetrable
advocate (v.)	corporal (<i>adj.</i>)	indolent
affliction	deplorable _x	indulgent
aggressive	despicable	inestimable
alienate	dexterous	infested
alight (v.)	devotee	inflexible
ambiguous	dole	instinct
anonymous	dotage	interminable
antipathy	dub	intolerable
apathy	dubious	invalid (<i>adj.</i>)
apprehend	effeminate	invested
artificial	effigy ₊	invoke
atrocitv	emulate	jargon
autocrat	enamoured	juvenile
autobiography	entail	kindred
avarice	epigram	kith or kin
aversion	epitaph	knight-errant
awry	epithet	laborious
beholden to	epitome	laggard
benevolent	exodus	languid
benign	fanatic	lank
bequeath	fiasco	lapse
blatant	flagrant	latent
blemish	foster (v.)	laudable
blond	fraternity	lax
bias	frivolity	legislate
bigoted	grizzled	legitimate
boisterous	guarantee	liable
brevity	guerrilla	livid
callous	harassed	lowering
carnage	heinous	lucrative
chivalrous	heresy	ludicrous
chronic	homage	luminous
compassion	homicide	luscious

martial	promiscuous	synonym
melancholy	propitious	terrestrial
melody	propriety	tragedy
militant	proximity	trident
municipal	pugilistic	trivial
negligence	pulverize	turmoil
null	qualm	unanimous
obliterate	quarantine	uncouth
obstreperous	quest	undulating
offensive	ransack	ungainly
ostentatious	raucous	untimely
pamphlet	ravenous	usurp
parasite	redress	vassal
pathos	renovate	venom
patronize	reprieve	verbose
pedestrian	reprimand	vestige
pedigree	retribution	vituals
penury	reverberate	vigilant
pester	ritual	vital
pittance	rubicund	vivacity
posterity	rudiments	voracious
precedent	saturate	vulnerable
prejudice	scoff	waive
premature	scrupulous	wastrel
prevalent	secular	wholesome
primitive	soliloquy	winnow
prodigal	somnambulist	wondrous
prodigy	spiritual	wrangle
profligate	subsequent	yeoman
progeny	sully (v.)	zealous

2. Distinguish between the following words and illustrate by short sentences :—

1. allusion	and	illusion
2. beneficial	„	beneficent
3. comprehensive	„	comprehensible
4. contemptible	„	contemptuous
5. continuous	„	continual
6. credible	„	credulous
7. counsel	„	council

8. erratic	and erroneous
9. explicit	„ implicit
10. expedient	„ expeditious
11. exhausting	„ exhaustive
12. facility	„ felicity
13. imperial	„ imperious
14. ingenious	„ ingenuous
15. inconstant	„ inconsistent
16. impassive	„ impulsive
17. imminent	„ eminent
18. imaginary	„ imaginative
19. illegal	„ illicit
20. illegible	„ ineligible
21. luxurious	„ luxuriant
22. masterly	„ masterful
23. momentary	„ momentous
24. notable	„ notorious
25. official	„ officious
26. precedent	„ president
27. principle	„ principal
28. practice	„ practise
29. practical	„ practicable
30. sensible	„ sensitive
31. stigma	„ enigma
32. superficial	„ superfluous
33. vacillate	„ oscillate
34. virtual	„ virtuous
35. venal	„ venial

3. a. *Explain briefly the meaning of :—*

the 13th prox.	8vo.	R.A.
the 13th inst.	\$	J.P.
the 13th ult.	pro tem.	agenda
e. g.	extempore	verbatim
i. e.	impromptu	a bonus
cf.	nem. con.	Consols
MSS.	ad lib.	a dividend
viz.	R.S.V.P.	Dr. (<i>on bills</i>)

b. What adjectives correspond to :—

Naples, Florence, Venice, Ceylon, Belgium, Brittany,

10 ABBREVIATIONS AND WORD FORMATION

Madagascar, Gascony, Provence, Piedmont, Anjou, Holland, Man (island), Cyprus, Crete, Milan, archduke, bishop, archbishop, emperor, prince, parish, fraud.

c. Form nouns from the following adjectives :—
intimate, impetuous, absurd, resolute, noble, supreme, unequal, wide.

d. Form nouns from the following verbs :—
accept, apprehend, assist, bequeath, coalesce, invest, paralyse, rely, summon, usury.

Give the opposites to the following words :—
famous, emigrant, magnify, antipathy, pessimist, persuade, resolute, noble, harmony, encourage, honour, credit.

4. Complete the following proverbial sayings, and then express the meaning in your own words as briefly as possible (e.g. A stitch in time saves nine ; therefore you had better see to it at once).

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Necessity is the | 11. A rolling stone |
| 2. Necessity knows no | 12. Rome was not built |
| 3. Nothing venture | 13. When you are in Rome .. |
| 4. Once bitten | 14. Least said |
| 5. The burnt child | 15. Hell is paved |
| 6. Out of sight | 16. Self-praise is |
| 7. Take care of the pence .. | 17. Set a thief |
| 8. Possession is | 18. Speech is silver |
| 9. It never rains | 19. Silence gives |
| 10. It takes two to | 20. There's no smoke |

5. (a). Employ suitable metaphors to complete the following phrases (e.g. a cataract of nonsense) :—

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a — of rage. | a — of lies. |
| a — of anger. | the — of slander. |
| a — of indignation. | the — of the deep. |
| a — of faith. | the — of ignorance. |
| a — of hope. | a — of eloquence. |

(b). What words indicative of sound are used in connexion with the following (e.g. the howling of wolves) :—

the — of a tiger, the — of hounds, the — of the pack, the — of oxen, the — of sheep, the — of teeth, the — of an engine, the — of the wind, the — of drums, the — of trumpets, the — of harness, the — of musketry, the — of arms, the — of steel, the — of footsteps, the — of carts, the — of hoofs, the — of trees, the — of silk, the — of bells, the — of an organ, the — of a bugle, the — of bits, a — of trumpets.

(c). Supply suitable epithets in the following phrases (e.g. a motley throng) :—

a — resemblance, a — recollection, a — acquaintance, a — vigil, a — silence, a — apprehension, a — crime, a — success, a — look, a — injustice, — emotion, — measures, a — opportunity, an — summons, a — rumour, a — of conversation.

(d). Supply the best verbs to the following phrases (e.g. to exchange ideas) :—

to — misfortune, to — issue, to — a friendship, to — shipwreck, to — expense, to — a sigh, to — a groan, to — hardship, to — damage, to — a crime, to — a topic, to — obstacles, to — esteem, to — favour, to — disaster, to — one's faith on, to — one's reputation, to — a rebuke, to — a hostile attitude, to — sweeping reforms.

6. By means of metaphor, express the following more forcibly (e.g. He will not live long. He has one foot in the grave).

He passed from a difficult to a worse position.

He tried to curry favour with both sides.

He had to choose between two difficulties.

He had a taste for interfering.

Everything takes time.

He was wasting his energy.

He was determined to exact the whole penalty.

To be unable to follow a discussion.

He was not the man for his position.

A man who frequently changes his occupation acquires no proficiency.

He had made good provision for himself during good times.

To forget the past and make up a quarrel.

He totally disregarded other people's feelings.

He was at the end of his resources.

To put up with an insult.

He was always wasting time at home.

He always said exactly what he thought.

To take an irrevocable step.

To act without reflection.

Too many helpers get in the way, but many helpers make the work easy.

To make one action serve two purposes.

To take second place. To indulge in vain hopes. To put it briefly —.

To destroy the source of wealth. A useless search. An equal choice.

Profitless labour. To exhaust one's strength in more ways than one.

To have intelligence beyond one's years. To be in a very dangerous position.

People with faults of their own should keep quiet.

7. a. Rewrite with correct punctuation, using capitals where necessary :—

So they worked away at the rock and planted it and smoothed the sand down round it till the tide began to turn now then they all cried at once we must come away home or the tide will leave us dry we have mended all the broken seaweed and put all the rock pools in order that nobody will see

where the storm swept in last week this is the reason that the rock pools are always so neat and clean because the water babies come in shore after every storm to sweep them out and comb them down and put them all to rights again.

b. Rewrite the following, dividing it into sentences and punctuating it :—

The conspirators hearing of his departure immediately concluded that their design was betrayed they flew to arms before their schemes were ripe for execution and before the arrival of the Danes in whose aid they placed their chief confidence the Earl of Hereford was checked by Walter de Lacy a great baron in those parts who supported by the bishop of Worcester and the abbot of Evesham raised some forces and prevented the earl from passing the Severn or advancing into the heart of the Kingdom the earl of Norfolk was defeated at Fagadun near Cambridge by Odo the regent assisted by Richard de Bienfaite and William de Warrenne the two justiciaries.

c. Punctuate the following passage :—

is there any noise in the streets she asked him the usual noises mr. Cruncher replied and looked surprised by the question and by her aspect i dont hear you said miss pross what do you say it was in vain for mr. Cruncher to repeat what he said miss pross could not hear him so ill nod my head thought mr. Cruncher amazed at all events she'll see that

8. Rewrite each of the following sentences, A and B, with correct punctuation :—

A. Unluckily there was a blunder at the very outset the musicians became flurried Master Simon was in a fever everything went on lamely and irregularly until they came to a chorus beginning Now let us sing with one accord which seemed to be a signal for parting company all became discord

and confusion each shifted for himself and got to the end as well or rather as soon as he could excepting one old chorister in a pair of horn spectacles bestriding and pinching a long sonorous nose who happened to stand a little apart and being wrapped up in his own melody kept on a quavering course wriggling his head ogling his book and winding all up by a nasal solo of at least three bars duration.

B. The four grays skimmed along as if they liked it quite as well as Tom did the bugle was in as high spirits as the grays the coachman chimed in sometimes with his voice the wheels hummed cheerfully in unison the brasswork on the harness was an orchestra of little bells and then as they went clinking jingling rattling smoothly on the whole concern from the buckles of the leaders coupling reins to the handle of the hind boot was one great instrument of music.

9. *a.* Rewrite the following jerky sentences in *one* connected sentence :—

He was a simple, good-natured fellow. His name was Rip van Winkle. He lived in that same village. He dwelt in one of these very houses. The country used to be a province of Great Britain.

b. Parse the following :—

mine, their, himself, them, that, which, also, five, there; his, running, wisdom, white, the, when.

c. The following sentence, from *Old Mortality*, is too long and involved ; there are too many relatives, too many changes of subject, and too many ideas. Split up this sentence into several shorter ones, so that the meaning may be absolutely clear.

The brow of the hill, on which the Royal Life-Guards were now drawn up, sloped downwards (on the side opposite to that which they had ascended) with a gentle declivity for

more than a quarter of a mile, and presented ground which though unequal in some places, was not altogether unfavourable for the manœuvres of cavalry, until near the bottom, when the slope terminated in a marshy level, traversed through its whole length by what seemed either a natural gully or a deep artificial drain, the sides of which were broken by springs, trenches filled with water, out of which peats and turf had been dug, and here and there by some straggling thickets of alders, which loved the moistness so well that they continued to live as bushes, although too much dwarfed by the sour soil and the stagnant bog-water to ascend into trees.

d. Simplify the following sentence from *Westward Ho!*, which is too long and rambling.

He was, at root, a godly and kind-hearted pedant enough ; but, like most schoolmasters in the old flogging days, had his heart pretty well hardened by long, baneful licence to inflict pain at will on those weaker than himself ; a power healthful enough for the victim (for, doubtless, flogging is the best of all punishments, being not only the shortest, but also a mere bodily and animal, and not, like most of our new-fangled 'humane' punishments, a spiritual and fiendish torture), but for the executioner pretty certain to eradicate, from all but the noblest spirits, every trace of chivalry and tenderness for the weak, as well, often, as all self-control and command of temper,

e. Do you agree with the view expressed, that for the victim flogging is the best of all punishments ? What is the real object of punishment ?

10. a. Write an account of the following incident in three or four sentences, introducing all the facts supplied, and avoiding the use of the word 'and'.

William the Silent was going to the dining-room. He was

dressed very plainly. This was according to his usual custom. Gérard presented himself at the doorway. He demanded a passport. The Princess was struck with the man's agitated countenance. She questioned her husband concerning him. The Prince was not at all impressed with the appearance of Gérard. He conducted himself at table with cheerfulness. He was usually cheerful. He conversed with the burgomaster. The burgomaster was the only guest present. They talked about the political aspects of Friesland. The company rose from table. It was two o'clock. The Prince led the way. He intended to pass to his private apartments. These were above. The Prince reached the second step of the stair. There was a sunken arch. It was deep in the wall. It was in the shadow of the door. A man emerged from it. It was Gérard. He stood within a foot of the Prince. He pointed a pistol at his heart. He discharged it. Three balls entered his body. One passed quite through him. It struck the wall beyond.

b. The following is Joan of Arc's account of the call given to her. Rewrite the passage in four or five sentences, avoiding the use of semi-colons and the word 'and':—

At the age of thirteen, a voice from God came near to her, and that voice came to her about the hour of noon, in summer time, while she was in her father's garden. And she heard the voice on her right, in the direction of the church; and when she heard the voice, she also saw a bright light. Afterwards, three saints appeared to her. They were always in a halo of glory; she could see that their heads were crowned with jewels; and she heard their voices, which were sweet and mild. She heard them more frequently than she saw them; and the usual time when she heard them was when the church bells were sounding for prayer. And if she was in the woods when she heard them, she could plainly dis-

tinguish their voices drawing near her. When she thought that she discerned the heavenly voices, she knelt down, and bowed herself to the ground. Their presence gladdened her even to tears; and after they departed, she wept because they had not taken her with them back to Paradise. They always spoke soothingly to her. They told her that France would be saved, and that she was to save it.

11. *a.* You have just been to Tilbury to see your friend off to India. Write a letter to a common friend describing the scene at the docks.

b. Write an acceptance of the following invitation:—

‘Colonel and Mrs. A. L. Trevor request the pleasure of the company of Mr. . . . at the marriage of their daughter, Ethel Margaret, to Captain Charles James Fox, 4th Bengal Lancers, on Tuesday, June 19, 1910, at 2 o’clock at St. James’ Church, and afterwards at 15 Grosvenor Square.’

R.S.V.P.

c. Write a letter explaining to a friend in the clearest possible way the elements of swimming—how it is done.

12. Rewrite the following letter, substituting, where necessary, other metaphors than those in the original. Great attention is to be paid to punctuation:—

My dear Sammlle,

I am verry sorry to have the pleasure of bein the Bear of ill news your Mother in law cort cold consekens of imprudently settin too long on the damp grass in the rain a hearin of a shepherd who warnt able to leave off till late at night owen to his havin vound his-self up vith brandy and vater and not being able to stop hisself till he got a little sober which took a many hours to do the doctor says that if she’d svallo’d varm brandy & vater arterwards insted of afore she mightn’t have been no vus her veels vos immedety greased

and everythink done to set her agoin as could be inwented your Farther had hopes as she vould have vorked round as usual but just as she was a turnen the corner my boy she took the wrong road and vent down hill vith a welocity you never see and notvithstanding that the drag wos put on drectly by the medikel man it wornt of no use at all for she paid the last pike at twenty minutes afore six o'clock yesterday evenin havin done the journey wery much under the reglar time vich praps was partly owen to her havin taken in wery little luggage by the vay your Father says that if you vill come and see me Sammy he vill take it as a wery great Favor for I am wery lonely Samivel and am Samivel infernally yours—

TONY VELLER.

13. Expand the following outline into a connected narrative :—

1. Rip van Winkle, an obliging but lazy man, was often driven from home by his wife's sharp tongue.

2. Taking his gun and dog, he went up the mountains.

3. He saw an old man carrying a keg of liquor, and went to his help.

4. They carried the keg to a kind of amphitheatre where some old Dutchmen were playing ninepins.

5. No one spoke, but all tasted the liquor.

6. After several tastes Rip fell asleep.

7. When he woke it was daylight. His dog was gone, his gun rusty, and the stock worm-eaten.

8. Returning home he found everything changed. Nobody knew him.

9. He found that he had grown a beard about a foot long.

10. He had been asleep on the mountain for twenty years.

14. Fill in the details of the following 'telegraphic' account; do not invent fresh incidents, but rewrite the whole description using *the third person throughout* :—

‘Capital game, well played—some strokes admirable,’ said the stranger (Mr. Jingle), as both sides crowded into the tent, at the conclusion of the game. ‘You have played cricket, sir?’ inquired Mr. Wardle, who had been much amused by his loquacity. ‘Played it! Think I have!—thousands of times—not here—West Indies—exciting thing—hot work—very.’ ‘It must be rather a warm pursuit in such a climate,’ observed Mr. Pickwick. ‘Warm!—red hot—scorching—glowing. Played a match once—single wicket—friend the Colonel—Sir Thomas Blazo—who should get the greatest number of runs. Won the toss—first innings—7 a.m.—six natives to field—went in; kept in—heat intense—natives all fainted—taken away—fresh half-dozen ordered—fainted also—Blazo bowling—supported by two natives—couldn’t bowl me out—fainted too—cleared away the Colonel—wouldn’t give in—faithful attendant—Quanko Samba—last man left—sun so hot bat in blisters, ball scorched brown—570 runs—rather exhausted—Quanko mustered up last remaining strength—bowled me out; had a bath and went out to dinner.’

15. Work the following isolated details into a vivid description of a shipwreck, depicting the scenes on board as well as ashore:—

A south-westerly gale; three-masted schooner; moonless heavens; motley crowd on the cliff; Lizard light; the coastguard a familiar figure; a wild December night; all on deck; life-boats from Lizard and Mullion; breaker-beaten coast; women on board; next day calm and sunny; rocket apparatus; salvage of cargo; a Cornish crew; vicar from Cadgwith; bound from Dublin to Falmouth.

16. The following is from Goldsmith’s *Club of Authors*:—

I’ll tell you a story, gentlemen, which is as true as that this pipe is made of clay. When I was delivered of my first book,

I owed my tailor for a suit of clothes ; but that is nothing new, you know, and may be any man's case as well as mine. Well, owing him for a suit of clothes, and hearing that my book took very well, he sent for his money, and insisted on being paid immediately. Though I was at the time rich in fame, for my book ran like wildfire, yet I was very short in money, and being unable to satisfy his demand. . . .

Finish the story, keeping as far as possible to the same style.

17. Work up the following details into a connected story :—

Some days ago I met a poor fellow with a wooden leg begging at one of the outlets of this town. I desired to know the history of his life and misfortunes, and the manner in which he was reduced to his present distress. The disabled soldier gave me his history as follows :—

1. Have lost one leg, but some have lost both and an eye.
2. My father was a labourer and died when I was five ; hence the workhouse.
3. Worked ten hours a day for my food and lodging.
4. Then worked for a farmer, but killed a hare on land belonging to a Justice and was sent to Newgate.
5. From thence to the plantations for seven years.
6. Worked my passage home and did odd jobs about London.
7. Was seized by the press-gang and served as a soldier in Flanders.
8. Out to India and rose to be a corporal. Saved forty pounds.
9. Seized by the press-gang on my return. Served in a ship.
10. The ship was captured by the French and I was imprisoned in Brest.
11. Succeeded in escaping with the boatswain.
12. I enjoy good health and have no enemy in the world that I know of, but the French and the Justice of the Peace.

18. Write, in your own words, and in the form of Simple Narrative :—

A. i. the story of Solomon's judgment between the two women who both claimed the same child.

ii. any one of Aesop's or La Fontaine's Fables.

iii. the plot of your favourite novel, or play.

[Note. In a narrative, all descriptive matter should be omitted, unless it is essential to the story.]

B. Write an appreciation of your favourite pastime, giving the reasons why you prefer it to all others.

19. Suppose a man to be returned from Central Africa; or the heart of China, after twenty years of exile. Write a vivid description of the changes which he would notice in London, and the effect which some of the changes would have upon his mind.

20. Write not more than a page describing what you consider the most thrilling experience you have ever had. Omit unimportant details and mention only those which contribute to the interest of the story.

21. Describe the most interesting character you have ever met in real life or in fiction (preferably the former). Emphasize his (or her) most striking characteristics, and give also some idea of personal appearance, &c.

22. Explain an aeroplane to a man who has never seen one, e.g. a blind man.

23. Describe a summer night spent in the open, either on land or at sea. Pay particular attention to description of scenery and surroundings, and do not give much narrative.

24. Trace some of the adventures of a shilling, after its issue from the Mint in 1887. [In this particular case, it should not circulate too rapidly. It will be as well if you let it tell its own story.]

25. The lighthouse on a lonely island remained unlighted for several nights. A boat was sent to investigate. Everything was found quite in order, and the keepers' boat was safely moored, but the two men had disappeared.

Attempt a solution of the mystery by giving the imaginary narrative of one of the lighthouse keepers. Make his story as little improbable as possible.

26. Ten years ago, walking at daybreak on the cliffs near Thurlestone (Devon), I saw on the beach below me a top-sail schooner, with all sails set, her lights still burning, and everything in perfect order, but no signs of life aboard. Closer inspection showed that she had been abandoned. The weather was fair.

Explain the mystery, and describe what you consider was the fate which overtook the crew. Do not be too sensational.

27. A rich uncle, of somewhat eccentric habits, has given you two hundred pounds on condition that you spend this sum within twenty-four hours. Failure to fulfil your 'contract' will exclude you from any testamentary benevolence on his part. The money must be spent, not invested, nor given away, and at the end of the twenty-four hours you must be left with nothing in the shape of purchases, &c.—these would come under the heading of investments.

Describe how you intend to dispose of this sum in the prescribed time. Remember that you will have to render an account to your uncle. You can, if you prefer, describe this subsequent interview.

28. A few years ago Captain Voss, being anxious to test the holding powers of a drogue (or sea-anchor) which he had invented, embarked on a voyage round the world. For the most part he was *single-handed*, and the boat he selected was an

Indian canoe hollowed out of a tree trunk. This he decked in, and added a false keel. The canoe was 30 feet long and was rigged as a three-masted schooner. Although he encountered fourteen big storms, he circumnavigated the globe in four years.

1. Describe a typical day as spent by Captain Voss during this voyage.

2. Attempt a verbal portrait of this 'stout-hearted gentleman'.

29. The following passage is from *Le Morte D'Arthur*, written by Sir Thomas Malory, and published in 1485. Rewrite it in modern English, avoiding the constant repetition of the word 'and':—

Then Sir Bedevere departed and went to the sword and lightly took it up, and went to the water side and there he bound the girdle about the hilts, and then he threw the sword as far in to the water as he might, and there came an arm and an hand above the water and met it, and caught it and so shook it thrice and brandished, and then vanished away the hand with the sword in the water. So Sir Bedevere came again to the King and told him what he saw. 'Alas,' said the King, 'help me hence for I dread me I have tarried over long.' Then Sir Bedevere took the King upon his back and so went with him to that water side, and when they were at the water side, even fast by the bank hove a little barge with many fair ladies in it, and among them all was a queen, and all they had black hoods, and all they wept and shrieked when they saw King Arthur.

'Now put me in to the barge,' said the King and so he did softly. And there received him three queens with great mourning and so they set them down, and in one of their laps King Arthur laid his head, and then that queen said, 'Ah, dear brother! why have ye tarried so long from me? Alas!

this wound on your head hath caught overmuch cold.' And so then they rowed from the land, and Sir Bedevere beheld all those ladies go from him.

30. Rewrite the following passage from the *Pilgrim's Progress* in modern English :—

So Mr. Great-heart, old Honest, and the four young men, went to go up to Doubting Castle, to look for Giant Despair. When they came at the Castle-gate, they knocked for entrance with an unusual noise. At that the old Giant comes to the gate, and Diffidence, his wife, follows. Then said he, Who, and what is he that is so hardy, as after this manner to molest the Giant Despair? Mr. Great-heart replied, It is I, Great-heart, one of the King of the Celestial Country's conductors of pilgrims to their place; and I demand of thee that thou open thy gates for my entrance. Prepare thyself also to fight, for I am come to take away thy head, and to demolish Doubting Castle.

Now Giant Despair, because he was a giant, thought no man could overcome him; and, again, thought he, since heretofore I have made a conquest of angels, shall Great-heart make me afraid! So he harnessed himself, and went out. He had a cap of steel upon his head, a breast-plate of fire girded to him, and he came out in iron shoes with a great club in his hand. Then these six men made up to him, and beset him behind and before. Also when Diffidence, the giantess, came up to help him, old Mr. Honest cut her down at a blow. Then they fought for their lives, and Giant Despair was brought down to the ground, but was very loath to die. He struggled hard, and had, as they say, as many lives as a cat; but Great-heart was his death, for he left him not till he had severed his head from his shoulders.

Then they fell to demolishing Doubting Castle, that you

know might with ease be done, since Giant Despair was dead. They were seven days in destroying of that ; and in it of pilgrims they found one Mr. Despondency, almost starved to death, and one Much-afraid, his daughter ; these two they saved alive. But it would have made you a-wondered to have seen the dead bodies that lay here and there in the castle-yard, and how full of dead men's bones the dungeon was.

31. Rewrite in modern English the following extract from the diary of Samuel Pepys :

July 26th. The King having dined, he came down, and I went in the barge with him, I sitting at the door. Down to Woolwich (and there I just saw, and kissed my wife, and saw some of her painting, which is very curious ; and away again to the King), and back again with him in the barge, hearing him and the duke talk, and seeing and observing their manner of discourse. And God forgive me ! though I admire them with all the duty possible, yet the more a man considers and observes them, the less he finds of difference between them and other men, though (blessed be God !) they are both princes of great nobleness and spirits. The Duke of Monmouth is the most skittish, leaping gallant that ever I saw, always in action, vaulting or leaping, or clambering. Sad news of the deaths of so many in the parish of the plague, forty last night. The bell always going. This day poor Robin Shaw at Backewell's died, and Backewell himself now in Flanders. The King himself asked about Shaw, and being told he was dead, said he was very sorry for it. The sickness is got into our parish this week, and is got, indeed, every where ; so that I begin to think of setting things in order, which I pray God enable me to put both as to soul and body.

SECOND TERM

32. Give the meaning of the following words :—

amend	filial	minimize
amnesty	futile	missal
anecdote	gesticulate	mitre
armistice	ghoulish	morbid
articulate	gratuitous	munificent
attainments	hallucination	naturalize
audacity	hoodwink	neutralize
austerity	illicit	niggardly
autonomy	impair	nucleus
barter	impregnable	obituary
bickering	impoverished	oblivion
boycott	inaccessible	obtrusive
cadaverous	incredible	opulence
candid	incredulous	oscillate
chattels	indemnity	overtures
chequered	infatuated	pastoral
coalesce	inherent	paroxysm
compliance	inimitable	pedantry
contagious	insurmountable	peregrinations
deluded	integrity	phenomenal
derelict	intensity	plausibility
desecration	intrepid	precocious
diffident	irony	predicament
diminutive	jaded	quell
distraught	jeopardy	questionable
elaborate	jocund	rapture
elusive	labyrinth	regenerate
emancipate	lavish	reinstate
equivocal	lethargy	reiterate
explicit	liturgy	renunciation
expostulate	loquacious	retrospective
exorbitant	lugubrious	rotund
extortionate	mascot	sally (v.)
facetious	matrimonial	sarcasm
fastidious	meagre	satellite

satire	testamentary	vacillate
scathing	transient	vernal
scrutiny	transitory	virile
sepulchral	tryst	vituperate
serenity	unmitigated	voluptuous
sinister	upbraid	wanton
subsidy	usury	whimsical
superannuated	utilize	

33. Complete the following, and then add a few words to show their application.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. It's a long lane | 11. There is honour |
| 2. If you give him an inch . . | 12. It's no use crying |
| 3. Distance lends | 13. Stolen fruit |
| 4. Procrastination is | 14. Still waters |
| 5. To look for a needle | 15. To strain at a gnat |
| 6. A rose between | 16. A straw will show |
| 7. Fine feathers | 17. The last straw |
| 8. A wolf in | 18. A drowning man |
| 9. Set a beggar on horse-
back | 19. No flies enter |
| 10. One swallow | 20. Strike the iron |

34. For each of the following italicized phrases substitute a single word of equivalent meaning :—

That man *can use either hand with ease*.

That herb is *fit to be eaten*.

His motive was merely *to get money*.

He is *unable to pay his debts*.

Both fell *at the same moment*.

Jones has a *position in which he is very well paid for doing practically no work*.

A child *that cannot be suppressed*.

A man *that cannot be tired out*.

A disaster *that cannot be made good*.

A mistake *that cannot be altered*.

A sorrow *that cannot be made better by sympathy*.

Something *that is everywhere*.

A style *which cannot be imitated.*

Some things which are *difficult to believe.*

A comparison *which is ill-timed and out of place.*

A remedy *which never fails.*

A plant or animal *which is harmless.*

Clouds *which are threatening.*

A sin *which is pardonable.*

A tendency to give an unfair judgment through sympathy *with one side.*

An order *that is absolutely clear.*

A voice *that can hardly be heard.*

An utterance *that is indistinct.*

A man *who is very uneducated.*

A man *who is careful of his health.*

A man *who always thinks he is ill.*

35. Fill up the gap with a word expressing the exact opposite of the word *italicized* :—

1. He *exasperated* me instead of — me.
2. One *instigates* him to do it, the other — him.
3. We want *systematic*, not — work.
4. *Abhorrence of falsehood* implies a — of —
5. Cowardice is an *incentive*, not a — to falsehood.
6. He is a *superficial*, not a — thinker.
7. His thoughts are never *concentrated* but always —
8. The — cost was trifling compared with the *final* outlay.
9. The King *confided* in his Ministers ; but they — the King.

36. Supply suitable words to render the following sentences complete :—

1. To this long — of his crimes, he made no — reply.
2. From my — of vantage, I had a good view of the proceedings.

3. His remarks were ignored as being — to the subject.
4. The Admiralty — all Napoleon's plans.
5. He made ample — for the damage he had done.
6. No amount of apology will — for your conduct.
7. The record of King John's career has no — feature.
8. No amount of effort could — admiration from so — a critic.
9. The Egyptian expedition did not — Napoleon's reputation.
10. Frederic the Great cast — on the character of the French King.
11. Trespassers will be prosecuted with the utmost — of the law.
12. I did not intend my words to receive a — interpretation.
13. These liberal donations speak — for the generosity of the people.
14. While such practices — the state must remain on the — of bankruptcy.
15. The income tax is liable to much — to the — of all honest men.
16. Understanding he was the — cause of the accident, he was — in his apologies.
17. We have — much information from a — of this book.
18. The — arrival of Desaix — the fortunes of the battle.
19. The prisoner was found guilty of — negligence.
20. Hard work — his constitution,

37. Add a suitable *epithet* to the following nouns: e. g.
a moral obligation.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. — approval | 8. — conception |
| 2. — ordeal | 9. — auspices |
| 3. — refusal | 10. — immunity |
| 4. — presentiment | 11. — demoralization |
| 5. — extravagance | 12. — vindication |
| 6. — chaos | 13. — barrier |
| 7. — necessity | 14. — recurrence |

15. — compunction
 16. — scrutiny
 17. — avowal

18. — proximity
 19. — opposition

38. What are the *adjectives* corresponding to the following words? Add to each a suitable noun :—e. g. crime, criminal, a criminal investigation.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. apology | 9. fragment | 17. picture |
| 2. character | 10. fraud | 18. prose |
| 3. chaos | 11. hour | 19. satire |
| 4. clergy | 12. joke | 20. sepulchre |
| 5. error | 13. metal | 21. spasm |
| 6. essence | 14. method | 22. theory |
| 7. example | 15. monk | 23. tribute |
| 8. fiction | 16. oracle | 24. tyrant |

39. Show the construction of the following by adding the preposition in each case, but do not write complete sentences :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to abide — | 23. to detract — |
| 2. to accede — | 24. to encroach — |
| 3. to acquiesce — | 25. to expostulate — |
| 4. to ascribe — | 26. to embark — |
| 5. to be averse — | 27. to exult — |
| 6. to connive — | 28. to exempt — |
| 7. to concur — | 29. to harmonize — |
| 8. to cavil — | 30. to haggle — |
| 9. to carp — | 31. to be immune — |
| 10. to comply — | 32. to inveigh — |
| 11. to confer — | 33. to inveigle — |
| 12. to be chary — | 34. to be impervious — |
| 13. to defer — | 35. to be independent — |
| 14. to demur — | 36. to be isolated — |
| 15. to desist — | 37. to be oblivious — |
| 16. to dissent — | 38. to be prone — |
| 17. to descant — | 39. to be redolent — |
| 18. to deduce — | 40. to remonstrate — |
| 19. to domineer — | 41. to be subjected — |
| 20. to dilate — | 42. to teem — |
| 21. to be dependent — | 43. to tamper — |
| 22. to dispense — | 44. to vie — |

40. Express by means of metaphor, the following :—

1. He is always boasting.
2. He is getting into debt.
3. He has at last found a good post to suit him.
4. He has made his enemy more uncomfortable by his kindness in returning good for evil.
5. When his elder brother was at home, he had to take second place.
6. A divided command is dangerous ; one must direct.
7. When a poor man becomes rich he often comes to grief.
8. He totally disregarded everyone's feelings.
9. He was staying up late and getting up early.
10. He saw a tremendous number of faces.

41. Complete by adding a metaphor :—

A — of hope	No cloud on the political —.
A — of doubt.	A — argument.
Without a — of humour.	Such — impudence.
The — of jealousy.	A — opportunity.
To hold the — of office.	To win — opinions.
His reputation is on the —.	It is no — matter to . . .
The — of remorse.	To keep the — mean.
Love of money is the — of all evil.	To — inquiries.
A — of eloquence.	To — an insult.
The strong — of the law.	To — his acquaintance.
To — all opposition.	To — a topic no further.
To — the blockade.	My argument is — on facts.
To adopt a conciliatory —.	His hopes were —.
His efforts were — with success.	His high spirits were —.
You are — certain failure.	To — your faith on . . .
	He had now — his plans.

42. Complete the following phrases :—

Drive them out <i>bag</i> —.	To suffer <i>the pains</i> — of the
The numbers mount <i>by leaps</i> —.	law.
The will was declared <i>null</i> —.	Neither would yield <i>one jot</i> —.

His success was <i>gall</i> — to me.	He threw them out <i>neck</i> —.
I am a pauper <i>to all intents</i> —.	His words were <i>fire</i> —.
Turned <i>out of house</i> —.	He was feared alike by
To move <i>all your goods</i> —.	<i>friend</i> —.
To enter <i>heart</i> — into the	He had neither <i>kith</i> nor —.
enterprise.	This is too much for
He smote them <i>hip</i> —.	<i>flesh</i> —.
He destroyed them <i>root</i> —.	He worked by <i>fits</i> —.
He laid waste the land with	This is the result of <i>pride</i> —.
<i>fire</i> —.	

43. a. Make sentences to illustrate the correct meaning of the following words :—

Resource—recourse ; comprised—composed ; comprehensive—comprehensible ; transferred—transformed ; im-mure—immune ; accent—accentuate.

b. Give the meaning of each of the following prefixes. Add an example to each.

Per-, post-, con-, super-, sub-, contra-, extra-, inter-, trans-, ab-, de-, subter-, ex-, pro-, ante-, sine-, circum-, cis-, juxta-.

44. Explain the meaning of the following phrases :—

1. To cross the Rubicon.
2. The worship of Mammon.
3. A Malapropism.
4. To kill the fatted calf.
5. Hobson's choice.
6. A party shibboleth.
7. To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve.

45. a. Punctuate the following passage :—

but robin only held out his hand as if to ask for silence and struck out into the slow measure of a pibroch it was a fine piece of music in itself and finely played but it seems besides it was a piece peculiar to the stewart clan and a chief favourite with alan the first notes were scarce out

before there came a change in his face when the time quickened he seemed to grow restless in his seat and long before that piece was at an end the last signs of his anger died from him robin said alan when it was done ye are a great piper i am not fit to blow in the same kingdom with ye body of me ye have more music in your sporran than i have in my head, it would go against my heart to haggle a man that can blow the pipes as ye can thereupon the quarrel was made up all night long the brose was going and the pipes changing hands

b. Rewrite the following with correct punctuation and capitals :—

when you come to a good book you must ask yourself am I inclined to work as an australian miner would are my pickaxes and shovels in good order and am I in good trim myself my sleeves well up to the elbow and my breath good and my temper and keeping the figure a little longer even at cost of tiresomeness for it is a thoroughly useful one the metal you are in search of being the author's mind or meaning his words are as the rock which you have to crush and smelt in order to get at it and your pickaxes are your own care wit and learning and your smelting furnace is your own thoughtful soul,

c. Punctuate and turn into Indirect Speech the following passage, beginning with the words, ' Lord Macaulay said ' :—

I speak of the no popery riots of 1780 without the shadow of a grievance at the summons of a madman 100,000 people rise in insurrection during a whole week there is anarchy in the greatest and wealthiest of european cities thirty-six fires are blazing at once in London and what was the cause of this calamity a calamity which in the history of London ranks with the great plague and the great fire the cause was

the ignorance of a population which had been suffered in the neighbourhood of palaces theatres temples to grow up as rude and stupid as any tribe of tattooed cannibals in new zealand I might say as any drove of beasts in smithfield market.

d. In the following extract there is a superabundance of short sentences. Get rid of some of them by combining together into one sentence. Make the necessary changes in punctuation and the use of capitals. Show under one short heading what the main purport of the paragraph is :—

Justinian was a great lawyer. But this is about all that can be said for him. Had he avoided aggressive warfare, his reign might have been a blessing. But he must eternally meddle with other peoples, so his reign became a curse. The weakness of the Roman Empire, when he ascended the throne was already very great. Justinian bled it to death. Africa relapsed into barbarism. Italy had recuperative power, and, though depopulated and impoverished, it recovered in the end. But Africa never did. Nor was the condition of the Eastern Provinces much better.

46. Rewrite Mrs. Micawber's epistle in the third person and the past tense, beginning :—' Mrs. Micawber sent her best regards to Mr. Thomas Traddles and said,' &c.

My best regards to Mr. Thomas Traddles, and if he should still remember one who formerly had the happiness of being well acquainted with him, may I beg a few moments of his leisure time? I assure Mr. T. T. that I would not intrude upon his kindness, were I in any other position than on the confines of distraction.

Though harrowing to myself to mention, the alienation of Mr. Micawber (formerly so domesticated) from his wife and children, is the cause of my addressing my unhappy

appeal to Mr. Traddles, and soliciting his best indulgence. Mr. T. can form no adequate idea of the change in Mr. Micawber's conduct, of his wildness, of his violence. It has gradually augmented, until it assumes the appearance of aberration of intellect. Scarcely a day passes, I assure Mr. Traddles, on which some paroxysm does not take place. Mr. T. will not require me to depict my feelings, when I inform him that I have become accustomed to hear Mr. Micawber assert that he has sold himself to the D. Mystery and secrecy have long been his principal characteristic, have long replaced unlimited confidence. The slightest provocation, even being asked if there is anything he would prefer for dinner, causes him to express a wish for a separation. Last night, on being childishly solicited for two-pence, to buy 'lemon-stunners'—a local sweetmeat—he presented an oyster-knife at the twins.

47. a. The following sentences are all of different types. Give the correct name to every one and point out its characteristics.

1. A yellow, eastern haze hung soft over park, and wood; and moor.

2. He was not merely a chip of the old block, but the old block itself.

3. He is so anxious to carry his point that he cares not what point he carries.

4. One of the most celebrated of men for wisdom and for prosperity was Solomon.

5. As to the goodness of his heart, if a proof of it be taken from the facility of never refusing, what conclusion shall we draw from the indecency of never performing!

6. They have put on their Sunday looks, and Sunday manners, with their Sunday clothes, and are cleansed in mind as well as in person.

b. The following sentence is a mixture of Co-ordinate and Subordinate. (a) Analyse it. (b) Rewrite the sentence in simpler form, splitting it up into several shorter ones.

Eminent swill of drinking, with the loud coarse talk supposable, on the part of Mentzel and consorts, did go on, in this manner, all afternoon ; in the evening drunk Mentzel came out for air ; went strutting and staggering about ; emerging finally on the platform of some rampart, face of him huge and red as that of the foggiest rising moon ;— and stood, looking-over into the Lorraine country ; belching out a storm of oaths as to his taking it, as to his doing this and that ; and was even flourishing his sword by way of accompaniment ; when, lo, whistling slightly through the summer air, a rifle-ball from some sentry on the French side (writers say, it was a French drummer, grown impatient, and snatching a sentry's piece) took the brain of him or the belly of him : and he rushed down at once, a totally collapsed monster, and mere heap of dead ruin, never to trouble mankind more.

c. The following jerky sentences give an account of Hannibal's dream. Rewrite the passage in a clear and flowing style without making any material addition to the sense :—

Hannibal saw his famous vision here. He saw a beautiful youth and the youth beckoned him on to Italy. The youth said Jupiter had sent him to give Hannibal the message. Hannibal must never move his eyes from him but must follow him steadfastly. The youth inspired Hannibal with great fear and he followed never moving his eyes from him. He never looked behind or on either side. At last he looked behind because curiosity was too strong for him and he wanted to know what was going on there. He saw a monstrous serpent which was moving and there were trees and

houses crashing down as it moved ; and there was thunder and a great wind. Hannibal wondered and asked the meaning of the serpent and a voice came which said it was the desolation of Italy that he saw and he must go onwards and not ask questions or inquire too closely of the Fates.

43. *a.* Write a telegram (in 12 words, excluding address) explaining to a friend with whom you had an appointment that you have met with an accident in an out-of-the-way spot, and requesting necessities to be sent.

b. Finish the following in any way you please, and supply a suitable title. Write about a page.

It sometimes happens that the wording of a telegram gives rise to misunderstanding on the part of the recipient.

The following story is a good illustration of this :—

49. Expand the following into a vivid and picturesque narrative, such as a traveller would tell :—

In that lake grow very long reeds—the inhabitants make houses of them—at the roots of some grow precious stones—neither iron nor steel can harm any one wearing these stones ! So their enemies shoot arrows without iron or steel at them ! I have seen the reeds myself—some of them twenty men could not lift !

50. Reproduce in the form of a narrative the most striking scene in any play you have read or seen acted. Do not write more than a page.

51. Write a polite but firm refusal of an invitation to spend your holidays with some friends in the country. They are aware that you have no previous engagements.

52. The following is a letter from Dr. Johnson to his friend,

James Boswell. Write a careful answer, of about the same length, or slightly longer.

13 July, 1779.

DEAR SIR,

What can possibly have happened that keeps us two such strangers to each other? I expected to have heard from you when you came home; I expected afterwards. I went into the country and returned, and yet there is no letter from Mr. Boswell. No ill, I hope, has happened; and if ill should happen, why should it be concealed from him who loves you? Is it a fit of humour, that has disposed you to try who can hold out longest without writing? If it be, you have the victory. But I am afraid of something bad; set me free from my suspicions.

My thoughts are at present employed in guessing the reason of your silence; you must not expect that I should tell you anything, if I had anything to tell. Write, pray write to me, and let me know what is or what has been the cause of this long interruption.

SAM. JOHNSON.

53. Rearrange the following lines into a connected piece of prose; separate into paragraphs where necessary:—

I knew a man, a common farmer, the father of five sons. And in them the father of sons, and in them the father of sons.

This man was of wonderful vigour, calmness, beauty of person.

The shape of his head, the pale yellow and white of his hair and beard, the immeasurable meaning of his black eyes, the richness and breadth of his manners,

These I used to go and visit him to see, he was wise also. He was six feet tall, he was over eighty years old, his sons were massive, clean, bearded, tan-faced, handsome.

They and his daughter loved him, all who saw him loved him,

They did not love him by allowance, they loved him with personal love.

He drank water only, the blood show'd like scarlet through the clear brown of his face.

He was a frequent gunner and fisher, he sail'd his boat himself, he had a fine one presented to him by a ship-joiner, he had fowling pieces presented to him by men that loved him.

When he went with his five sons and many grandsons to hunt or fish, you would pick him out as the most beautiful and vigorous of the gang.

You would wish long and long to be with him, you would wish to sit by him in the boat that you and he might touch each other.

(WALT WHITMAN.)

54. The following is Ophelia's description of Hamlet. Reproduce it in simple prose.

He took me by the wrist, and held me hard ;
Then goes he to the length of all his arm,
And with his other hand thus o'er his brow,
He falls to such perusal of my face,
As he would draw it. Long stayed he so ;
At last, a little shaking of mine arm,
And thrice his head thus waving up and down,
He raised a sigh so piteous and profound,
As it did seem to shatter all his bulk,
And end his being : that done, he lets me go :
And with his head over his shoulder turned
He seemed to find his way without his eyes ;
For out o' doors he went without their help,
And to the last bended their light on me.

55. *a.* Expand the following lines into a vivid prose passage :—

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corpse to the ramparts we hurried ;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning ;
By the struggling moonbeams' misty light
And the lantern dimly burning.

b. Describe a ' bivouac '—arms piled—tired soldiers—the challenge of the sentries—the officer's rounds, &c., and contrast the strange hush of the night with the events of the preceding day, or with the general stir and bustle which follows the ' reveillé '.

56. Expand the following story, using all the picturesque detail at your command :

The captain of an English sloop, in 1805, cruising off Beachy Head, gets possession of some French plans for kidnapping Lord Nelson. Soon after, three French men-o'-war appear. A sharp action follows. The English ship is driven ashore. The captain, two sailors, and a midshipman are the only survivors. The latter alone is uninjured. To him the captain entrusts the plans, telling him to convey them to Lord Nelson at Merton. This order he executes, after climbing the cliff.

57. Reproduce in modern prose the following passage from *King Arthur's Dream*.

And as the kyng laye in his caban in the shyp, he fyll in a slomerynge and dremed a merueyllous dreme, hym semed that a dredeful dragon dyd drowne moche of his peple and

he cam fleyng oute of the west, and his hede was enameled with asure, and his sholders shone as gold, his bely lyke maylles of a merueyllous hewe, his taylle ful of tatters, his feet ful of fyne sable, and his clawes lyke fyne gold. And an hydous flamme of fyre flewe oute of his mouthe, lyke as the londe and water had flammed all of fyre. After hym semed there came oute of th' oryent a grymlybore al black in a clowde, and his pawes as bygge as a post, he was rugged lokinge roughly, he was the foulest beest that ever man sawe, he rored and romed soo hydously that it were merueill to here. Thenne the dredeful dragon auauunced hym and cam in the wynde lyke a fawcon gyuyng grete strokes on the bore, and the bore hytte hym ageyne with his grysly tuskes, that his brest was al blody and that the hote blood made alle the see reed of his blood.

58. A man may do very well with a very little knowledge, and scarce be found out, in mixed company; everybody is so much more ready to produce his own, than to call for a display of your acquisitions. But in a tête-à-tête there is no shuffling. The truth will out. There is nothing which I dread so much, as the being left alone for a quarter of an hour with a sensible, well-informed man, that does not know me. I lately got into a dilemma of this sort:—

Continue the story.

59. The following is an extract from Boswell's *Life of Johnson*. Putting yourself in Johnson's place, write a vivid and detailed account of the incident, from the time you knocked at the door of the house to your departure with the manuscript of the novel.

'I received one morning,' Johnson told me, 'a message from poor Goldsmith that he was in great distress, and, as it was not in his power to come to me, begging that I would

come to him as soon as possible. I sent him a guinea, and promised to come to him directly. I accordingly went as soon as I was dressed, and found that his landlady had arrested him for his rent, at which he was in a violent passion. I perceived that he had already changed my guinea, and had got a bottle of Madeira and a glass before him. I put the cork into the bottle, desired he would be calm, and began to talk to him of the means by which he might be extricated. He then told me that he had a novel ready for the press, which he produced to me. I looked into it, and saw its merit; told the landlady I should soon return; and, having gone to a bookseller, sold it for sixty pounds. I brought Goldsmith the money, and he discharged his rent, not without rating his landlady in a high tone for having used him so ill.'

(The novel was *The Vicar of Wakefield*.)

60. Attempt a dialogue between two men on *what constitutes sport*.

Is the risk of accident or a spice of danger necessary?

61. If you had to become a citizen of some other country than your own, which would you choose? Give reasons for your choice. What is the term given to this act?

62. Not wholly in the busy world, nor quite
Beyond it, blooms the garden that I love.

Describe your ideal garden.

63. Write a description of a coach ride through the country in 1815, before railways had come into use for passenger traffic.

64. Most people can speak with authority on one subject, occasionally on several. There should be some subject

which particularly interests you, some subject about which you have ideas and are willing to talk.

Write an essay on this subject, paying attention to what you have to say and the way in which you say it ; i. e. the structure and variation of your sentences, the length and unity of your paragraphs, and the general outline and arrangement of your essay.

THIRD TERM

65. Give the meanings of the following words :—

actuated	homogeneous	predilection
ambidextrous	implicit	prerogative
amphibious	innocuous	primate
anachronism	insipid	quibble
animosity	insuperable	quorum
annuity	jocular	redolent
auspicious	jurisdiction	remand
callow	lacerate	ribaldry
captious	larceny	rodent
caustic	largess	ruminate
commodity	lenity	sententious
conductive	libertine	solicitude
contemplative	magnanimity	sophistry
corporation	malediction	specific
cynical	malevolent	stupor
dilatory	metamorphosis	testator
dissimulate	mortify	tortuous
drastic	mutual	trite
dynasty	mystic	unbiassed
ecstasy	mythology	Utopia
Elysian	nascent	uxorious
emaciated	nefarious	vacuous
enhance	nonentity	veneer
enigma	optimistic	versatile
ephemeral	optional	vilify
eulogy	paradox	vindicate
exuberance	parenthesis	vindictive
faculty	pedagogue	vitiate
fatuous	philanthropist	volatile
felicity	plenipotentiary	voluble
grotesque	poltroon	voluminous
heterogeneous	posthumous	

66. Introduce the following phrases into sentences to illustrate their meaning :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. a dog in the manger. | 3. the voice of conscience. |
| 2. a red-letter day. | 4. the prime of life. |

5. blowing one's own trumpet.
6. circumstantial evidence.
7. ploughing the sand.
8. the pot calling the kettle black.
9. the darkest hour comes before the dawn.
10. to rest on one's laurels.
11. to set the Thames on fire.
12. to fall on one's feet.
13. to heap coals of fire on.
14. to fly in the face of.
15. to outrun the constable.
16. a fool's paradise.
17. to play second fiddle.
18. to add insult to injury.
19. to ride roughshod over.
20. to burn the candle at both ends.
21. Dutch courage.
22. catching a Tartar.
23. a gallows air.
24. sowing his wild oats.
25. cutting the Gordian knot.
26. on the horns of a dilemma.
27. to swallow one's pride.
28. to feather one's nest.
29. to show the white feather.
30. a Pyrrhic victory.
31. a sop to Cerberus.
32. a Parthian shot.
33. to show the cloven hoof.
34. to fish in troubled waters.
35. a leap in the dark.
36. a bed of roses.
37. between Scylla and Charybdis.
38. Hobson's choice.
39. the apple of discord.
40. beyond the pale.
41. on the brink of a volcano.
42. to burn one's boats.
43. the biter bit.
44. hoisted with his own petard.
45. to take the bull by the horns.
46. to have the wrong pig by the ear.
47. to beard the lion in his den.
48. to be in a brown study.
49. to give the cold shoulder.
50. to throw down the gauntlet.
51. to turn over a new leaf.
52. to put the cart before the horse.
53. to mind one's p's and q's.
54. to steer a middle course.
55. to weather the storm.
56. to tread on slippery ground.
57. the swing of the pendulum.
58. the turn of the tide.
59. a flash in the pan.
60. a rude awakening.
61. a parting of the ways.
62. the scales of justice.
63. the concert of Europe.
64. the arm of the law.
65. the finger of scorn.
66. the zenith of fame.
67. 'a world on tip-toe'.
68. sowing dragon's teeth.
69. the helm of state.

67. Complete the following, and then add a few words to show their application.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sufficient unto the day .. | 11. To buy a pig in |
| 2. The cobbler is always ... | 12. Where the carcase is ... |
| 3. Truth is stranger | 13. Fools rush in |
| 4. Ill weeds | 14. When two ride a horse .. |
| 5. Well begun | 15. When thieves fall out ... |
| 6. All's well that | 16. Two wrongs |
| 7. The darkest hour | 17. To sow the wind |
| 8. Every cloud | 18. It's an ill wind |
| 9. As you make your bed .. | 19. It's casting pearls |
| 10. You must cut your coat . | 20. Penny wise and |

68. a. Express in one word each of the following groups :
 prove to be false ; gradually recovering health ; wanting foresight ; introduce novelties ; act of walking in sleep ; revoke a previous order ; employment of spies ; hiding one's real feelings ; make a person one's enemy ; very fond of displaying one's wealth ; deprive of an inheritance ; a soldier hired into foreign service ; giving and receiving ; ceremonial introduction to a certain office ; having no effect ; speaking two languages ; characterized by dull uniformity.

b. Distinguish between : antidote and anecdote ; apparition and appearance ; imposture and imposition ; proposal and proposition ; servitude and service ; fixture and fixity ; observance and observation ; sceptic and septic ; spectre and sceptre.

c. Supply the preposition or object :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. to teem — | 9. beset — |
| 2. to tamper — | 10. to testify — |
| 3. to tally — | 11. to intimate — |
| 4. to transfer — | 12. to be intimate — |
| 5. to triumph — | 13. entitled — |
| 6. to yearn — | 14. to expatiate — |
| 7. to partake — | 15. prejudiced — |
| 8. that is tantamount — | 16. to comply — |

69. Substitute for the words italicized in each sentence a verb having the termination *-ate* (e. g. He *magnified* his achievements *unduly*. exaggerate, overestimate).

1. He *made atonement* for all his offences.
2. His mind *rolled hither and thither* between the two courses open to him.
3. You have *rendered* my absence *unavoidable*.
4. I can *give a faint outline* of the scheme.
5. *Keep* your excitement *within bounds*.
6. Please do not *make* my faults *too prominent*.
7. He *issued violent speeches* against his opponents.
8. He *made* the problem *quite clear* to me.
9. He showed me a way *to avoid* this danger.
10. The troops were *freed from all blame* in this matter.
11. I persisted in my work, although he *took me to task*.
12. It will be difficult *to get* the men *from under the wreckage*.
13. The price of commodities continually *goes up and down*.
14. It is necessary *to make* the train service *more rapid*.
15. Many people *set* their slaves *at liberty*.
16. An attempt has been made *to remove all traces of* these robbers.
17. The regiment was practically *blotted out of existence*.
18. Some vices are difficult *to root out*.
19. The desire for gain *urged him to commit* the crime.
20. We must try *to have* this rule *done away with*.

Cf.:—abdiccate, alleviate, assimilate, articulate, accentuate, agitate, calumniate, desecrate, execrate, excavate, exculpate, expurgate, calculate, deprecate, dominate, deteriorate, dedicate, elevate, elaborate, frustrate, fulminate, germinate, gyrate, hibernate, interpolate, incriminate, investigate, illuminate, intimate, matriculate, necessitate, participate, ruminate, regulate, sequesterate, terminate, vindicate.

70. *a.* What noun ending in *-ist* would you apply to :—
1. one who holds that everything is ordered for the best.
 2. one who is interested in the theory of trade and commerce, supply and demand, &c.
 3. a person who does not believe in God.
 4. a person who is too particular about his style and vocabulary.
 5. one who borrows ideas, &c. from other authors without acknowledging the debt.

6. Supply verbs ending in *-ise* for the following :—
1. to wait on events.
 2. to go so far in a matter that there is no turning back.
 3. to lay great stress on some point.
 4. to speak one's thoughts aloud without addressing any one.
 5. to render safe from germs by boiling or otherwise.
 6. to happen exactly at the same time as some other event.
 7. to ruin the fighting qualities of an army.
 8. to understand a situation fully.
 9. to detract from the importance of an event.
 10. to send large sums of money as a military aid.
 11. to turn out of society.
 12. to run the risk of losing your life.

71. *a.* What is the meaning of the following adjectives in *-id*? *vapid, livid, turbid, limpid, morbid, lurid, turgid.*

b. What is the force of the following prefixes? Give further examples of the same prefix, where possible.

<i>sinecure</i>	<i>biped</i>	<i>antidote</i>
<i>antipathy</i>	<i>infant</i>	<i>amphitheatre</i>
<i>ultra-radical</i>	<i>praeternatural</i>	<i>contemporary</i>
<i>posthumous</i>	<i>amphibious</i>	<i>biscuit</i>
<i>ignoble</i>	<i>subterfuge</i>	<i>antarctic</i>
<i>co-operate</i>	<i>retrospect</i>	<i>forlorn</i>
<i>gainsay</i>		

c. Illustrate the *construction* and *meaning* of the following by adding *a few words* in each case :—

Verbs in -cede :

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) to recede | (c) to secede |
| (b) to accede | (d) to intercede. |

Verbs in -fer :

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (e) to infer | (g) to refer | (i) to proffer. |
| (f) to defer (2) | (h) to confer (2) | |

Verbs in -sume :

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| (j) to assume (2) | (k) to presume | (l) to resume. |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|

Verbs in -cur :

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (m) to incur | (n) to recur. |
|--------------|---------------|

72. Punctuate :—

Whats the matter Thomas is it that old pain of yours again no its not that at all said he but something a good deal better would you believe it my poor old uncle is dead and he has left me five thousand pounds that was very good of him she replied but its come too late why he inquired because she answered you are now old and broken in health.

73. a. Indicate the type of letters for which the following endings are correct :—

- 'Yours faithfully.'
- 'Your obedient servant.'
- 'Yours truly.'
- 'Yours sincerely.'

How would you begin a letter to :—

A superior officer ? A stranger ? A firm of merchants ?

73. b. Write letters on the following themes :—

- (a) Asking a friend to lend you some books.
- (b) To a tradesman, about a mistake in his bill.
- (c) To the County Council, complaining about the condition of the road.

(d) Recommending a servant.

(e) To your physician, asking him to pay you a professional visit.

73. c. Write a suitable opening sentence of :—

(a) A description of the Coronation Review.

(b) A description of the Coronation Procession.

(c) A letter congratulating a friend on his promotion.

(d) a letter condoling with a friend for a death in his family.

74. a. On May 20th 1794 Montague returned with his squadron of six ships, with which he had taken a convoy through the Bay of Biscay, to the rendezvous off Ushant, where he expected to meet Lord Howe with the remainder of the Channel fleet. To his dismay he was not met by any English ships and found that the French fleet from Brest was also at sea. He therefore made all sail for home.

b. In 1796 Mann with six ships had been detached from the British Mediterranean fleet to chase Richéry, who had slipped out of Toulon with six ships and was harrying our commerce. He ran the Frenchman to earth at Cadiz, where he blockaded him, until recalled to Toulon by Jervis, owing to Spain having joined our enemies. He hurried to the rendezvous without replenishing his stores, and was therefore sent back to Gibraltar by Jervis for this purpose. On the way there he was chased by the Spanish fleet. After consultation with the Governor of Gibraltar, who took a gloomy view of the circumstances, Mann decided that the best course was to return to England.

Write letters from each of these officers—on their arrival home—to the Admiralty, explaining the reasons for their unexpected return. In these letters they should state the

alternatives which were open to them, and their reasons for not acting upon them.

75. Rewrite the following letter in a more modern and simpler style.

Captain George Anson to the first Lord of the Admiralty.

H.M.S. *Centurion*, Spithead.

14 June, 1744.

MY LORD,

I ought to have wrote to your Lordship on my arrival at Canton, when in all probability my expedition was at an end, as to any service I could undertake against the enemy, but I was so ill-satisfied with my success ; being abandoned by one part of my squadron, and the remainder being either wrecked or reduced to such a condition by the bad treatment we met with in passing Cape Horn, that it was not possible for me to keep them above water : these misfortunes gave me an uneasiness I could not express to your Lordship, which was not a little aggravated with the reflection of what I could have undertaken for His Majesty's Service if the squadron had got into the South Seas in tolerable plight, for I have good reason to believe that with one-fourth part less strength than I carried from Spithead I should have left the Spaniards a very uneasy remembrance of my having been in that part of the world. After my ship was fitted in China I determined to attempt the galleon from Acapulco though I had not half my complement of men ; here fortune favoured me, for I met her at the entrance of her port with near three times my number of men to defend her : after an hour and a half's engagement within pistol-shot the Admiral struck his flag and became my prize. Though the expedition has not had all the success the nation expected from it, which is a great misfortune to

me, I am persuaded no misconduct can be justly laid to my charge as Commander-in-Chief, and I should have great pain in returning to my country after all the fatigues and hazards I have undergone in endeavouring to serve it, if I thought I had forfeited either your Lordship's favour and protection, or the esteem of the public.

76. Write a dialogue of about one and a half pages between two persons of equal age on the possibilities of a life of adventure in our own times as compared with any earlier period.

77. (a) State briefly the main points in the following letter, taken from the correspondence of Lord Collingwood. (b) Write a reply.

London, Nov. 7, 1787.

DEAR LANE,

It gives me great pleasure to learn by your letter that your situation is agreeable to you, and I hope it will always be so. You may depend on it that it is more in your power than in anyone else's to promote both your comfort and advancement. A strict and unwearied attention to your duty, and a complaisant and respectful behaviour, not only to your superiors, but to everybody, will ensure you their regard ; and the reward will surely come, and I hope soon, in the shape of preferment : but if it should not, I am sure you have too much good sense to let disappointment sour you. Guard carefully against letting discontent appear in you ; it is sorrow to your friends, and triumph to your competitors, and cannot be productive of any good. Conduct yourself so as to deserve the best that can come to you ; and the consciousness of your own proper behaviour will keep you in spirits, if it should not come. Let it be

your ambition to be foremost on all duty. Do not be a nice observer of turns, but for ever present yourself ready for everything ; and if your officers are not very inattentive men, they will not allow the others to impose more duty on you than they should ; but I never knew one who was exact not to do more than his share of duty, who would not neglect that, when he could do so without fear of punishment. I need not say more to you on the subject of sobriety, than to recommend to you the continuance of it as exactly as when you were with me. Every day affords you instances of the evils arising from drunkenness. Were a man as wise as Solomon, and as brave as Achilles, he would still be unworthy of trust if he addicted himself to grog. He may make a drudge, but a respectable officer he can never be ; for the doubt must always remain, that the capacity which God has given him will be abused by intemperance. Young men are generally introduced to this vice by the company they keep : but do you carefully guard against ever submitting yourself to be the companion of low, vulgar, and dissipated men ; and hold it as a maxim, that you had better be alone than in mean company. Let your companions be such as yourself or superior ; for the worth of a man will always be ruled by that of his company. You do not find pigeons associate with hawks, or lambs with bears : and it is as unnatural for a good man to be the companion of blackguards. Read—let me charge you to read. Study books that treat of your profession, and of history. Study Faulkner's Dictionary, and borrow, if you can, books which describe the West Indies, and compare what you find there with your own observation. Thus employed, you will always be in good company. Nature has sown in man the seeds of knowledge ; but they must be cultivated to produce fruit. Wisdom does not come by instinct, but will be found

when diligently sought for ; seek her, she will be a friend that will never fail you. I wish you good health : and be assured of the regard of, my dear Lane, your sincere friend,

CUTHBERT COLLINGWOOD.

78. Rewrite this letter in your own style.

‘MY DEAR MADAM AND COPPERFIELD.

The fair land of promise lately blooming on the horizon is again enveloped in impenetrable mists and for ever withdrawn from the eyes of a drifting wretch whose Doom is sealed ! Another writ has been issued (in His Majesty’s High Court of King’s Bench at Westminster) in another cause of *Heep v. Micawber*, and the defendant in that cause is the prey of the sheriff having legal jurisdiction in this bailiwick.

Now’s the day and now’s the hour,

See the front of battle lour,

See approach proud Edward’s power—

Chains and Slavery.

Consignèd to which and to a speedy end (for mental torture is not supportable beyond a certain point and that point I have attained) my course is run. Bless you, bless you ! some future traveller, visiting from motives of curiosity, not unmingled, let us hope, with sympathy, the place of confinement allotted to debtors in this city, may, and I trust will, ponder, as he traces on its walls, inscribed with a rusty nail, the obscure initials, W.M.

P.S. I reopen this to say our common friend Mr. Thomas Traddles (who has not yet left us and is looking extremely well) has paid the debt and costs, in the name of Miss Trotwood ; and that myself and family are at the height of earthly bliss.’

79. It has been said that many a boy has taken to a seafaring life after reading the adventures of Robinson Crusoe.

Imagine yourself to be one of these romantic boys just returned from your first voyage. Upon your arrival in London you are accosted by Dr. Johnson, a very plain-spoken, pompous old gentleman, with these words :—

‘ No man would go to sea who had contrivance enough to get himself into gaol, for being in a ship is being in gaol, with the chance of being drowned. A man who comes to like a sea-life is not fit to live on land.’

You disagree with his point of view and an argument ensues. Write out this argument in the form of a dialogue. [Remember that this scene is supposed to take place in the eighteenth century, and that Dr. Johnson was a man to whom it was advisable to be polite. He often carried a big stick.]

80. *a.* Simplify the following passage :—

A man should begin to write soon ; for, if he waits until his judgment is matured, his inability, through want of practice to express his conceptions, will make the disproportion so great between what he sees, and what he can attain, that he will probably be discouraged from writing at all.

b. Write about a page on the following subject :—

‘ True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move easiest who have learned to dance.’

POPE.

81. The following is an example of the *allusive* style. You are required to rewrite it in the *direct* style ; that is to say, estimate exactly what the passage *means* and then write it

down in so many words without merely *suggesting* the meaning as in the original extract :—

A change indeed was coming upon the world, the meaning and direction of which even still is hidden from us, a change from era to era. The paths trodden by the footsteps of ages were broken up ; old things were passing away, and the faith and the life of ten centuries were dissolving like a dream. Chivalry was dying ; the abbey and the castle were soon together to crumble into ruins ; and all the forms, desires, beliefs, convictions of the old world were passing away, never to return. A new continent had risen up beyond the western sea. ¹ The floor of heaven, inlaid with stars, had shrunk back to an infinite abyss of immeasurable space ; and the firm earth itself, unfixed from its foundations, was seen to be but a small atom in the awful vastness of the universe. In the fabric of habit, which they had so laboriously built for themselves, mankind were to remain no longer.

82. *a.* Rewrite the following passage in modern English.

b. Finish the story.

And it fortuned a three days after, as God would that the Count should be saved, Gaston and his brother Juan fell out together, playing at tennis, and Gaston gave him a blow, and the child went into his father's chamber and wept. And the Count as then had heard mass, and when the Count saw him weep, he said ' Son Juan, what ailest thou ? ' ' Sir,' quoth he, ' Gaston hath beaten me, but he were more worthy to be beaten than me.' ' Why so ? ' quoth the Count, and incontinent suspected nothing. ' By my faith, Sir,' said

¹ This sentence refers to Copernicus' discovery that the earth is not the fixed centre of the universe.

he, 'since he returned out of Navarre, he beareth privily at his breast a purse full of powder; I wot not what it is, nor what he will do there with, but he hath said to me once or twice, that my lady, his mother, should shortly be again in your grace, and better beloved than ever she was.' 'Peace!' quoth the Count, 'and speak no more, and show this to no man living.' 'Sir,' said he, 'no more I shall.' Then the Count entered into imagination, and so came to the hour of his dinner; and he washed, and sat down at his table in the hall. Gaston his son, was used to set down all his service, and to make the essays.¹ And when he had set down the first course, the Count cast his eyes on him, and saw the strings of the purse hanging at his bosom. Then his blood changed, and he said, 'Gaston, come hither, I would speak with thee, in thine ear.' And the child came to him, and the Count took him by the bosom, and found out the purse, and with his knife cut it from his bosom. The child was abashed, and stood still, and spake no word, and looked as pale as ashes for fear, and began to tremble. The Count of Foix opened the purse, and took of the powder, and laid it on a trencher of bread, and called to him a dog, and gave it him to eat; and as soon as the dog had eaten the first morsel, he turned his eyes in his head, and died incontinent.

83. Rewrite the following letter in modern English:—

Sir Thomas More to his daughter, Margaret Roper. 1535.

'Wyth a cole' from prison.

Myne owne good doughter, our lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of worldly thynges I no more desyer then I have. I beseche hym make you all mery in the hope of heaven. And such

¹ Tasted the dishes, to prevent the poisoning of the prince.

thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lord put them into your myndes, as I trust he dothe, and better to, by his holy spirite : who blesse you and preserve you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender loving father, who in his pore prayers forgetteth none of you all, nor your babes, nor your nurses, nor your good husbandes, nor your good husbandes shrewde wyves, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lack of paper.

Thomas More, knight,

84. Read the following passage :—

‘ We go upon the practical mode of teaching, Nickleby ; the regular education system. C-l-e-a-n, clean, verb active, to make bright, to scour. W-i-n-, win, d-e-r, der, winder, a casement. When the boy knows this out of the book, he goes and does it. It’s just the same principle as the use of the globes. Where’s the second boy ? ’

‘ Please, sir, he’s weeding the garden,’ replied a small voice.

‘ To be sure,’ said Squeers, by no means disconcerted. ‘ So he is. B-o-t- bot, t-i-n, tin, bottin, n-e-y, ney, bottinney, noun substantive, a knowledge of plants. When he has learned that bottinney means a knowledge of plants, he goes and knows ’em. That’s our system, Nickleby ; what do you think of it ? ’

‘ It’s a very useful one, at any rate,’ answered Nicholas.

‘ I believe you,’ rejoined Squeers, not remarking the emphasis of his usher. ‘ Third boy, what’s a horse ? ’

‘ A beast, sir,’ replied the boy.

‘ So it is,’ said Squeers. ‘ Ain’t it, Nickleby ? ’

‘ I believe there is no doubt of that, sir,’ answered Nicholas.

'Of course there isn't,' said Squeers. 'A horse is a quadruped, and quadruped's Latin for beast, as every body that's gone through the grammar knows, or else where's the use of having grammars at all?'

'Where, indeed!' said Nicholas abstractedly.

'As you're perfect in that,' resumed Squeers, turning to the boy, 'go and look after *my* horse, and rub him down well, or I'll rub you down. The rest of the class go and draw water up, till somebody tells you to leave off, for it's washing-day to-morrow, and they want the coppers filled.'

Discuss the soundness of Mr. Squeers's Educational System. Is there anything at all to be said for it?

85. You have probably visited the National Gallery, or some other collection of famous pictures, and should have carried away some vivid impressions. Failing this, you must be familiar with reproductions of the old masters. Make a careful selection, and then describe one of these famous pictures, saying why you have chosen it, and pointing out what you consider to be its particular charm.

Cf. 'The Fighting Téméraire', as described by Thackeray in his *Art Criticisms*.

86. The following lines, which are arranged haphazard, contain two main thoughts. Read through the question, suggest a title for your essay, and then expand these thoughts into a connected piece of prose:—

(a) I would rather sleep in the southern corner of a little country churchyard than in the tomb of the Capulets.
(BURKE)

(b) In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As modest stillness and humility:

But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tiger.....

(SHAKESPEARE)

- (c) Chatham's language was his mother-tongue,
And Wolfe's great heart compatriot with his own.

(COWPER)

- (d) And, as a hare, whom hounds and horns pursue,
Pants to the place from whence at first she flew,
I still had hopes, my long vexations pass'd,
Here to return—and die at home at last. (GOLDSMITH)

- (e) There's a strange something, which without a brain
Fools feel, and which e'en wise men can't explain,
Planted in man, to bind him to that earth,
In dearest ties, from whence he drew his birth.

- (f) Where's the coward that would not dare
To fight for such a land ! (SCOTT)

- (g) Only to look once more on the land of the memories
of childhood,

Forgetting weary winds and barren foam :

Only to bid farewell to the combe and the orchard and
the moorland,

And sleep at last among the fields of home.

(SIR HENRY NEWBOLT)

- (h) We must be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake..... (WORDSWORTH)

- (i) Far Kentish hopfields round him seem'd
Like dreams, to come and go ;
Bright leagues of cherry-blossom gleamed,
One sheet of living snow :

The smoke above his father's door,

In gray, soft eddyings hung : (DOYLE)

- (j) I travelled among unknown men,
In lands beyond the sea ;

Nor, England, did I know till then

What love I bore to thee. (WORDSWORTH)

(k) And for our country 't is a bliss to die. (POPE)

(l) Such is the patriot's boast, where'er we roam—

His first, best country ever is at home, (GOLDSMITH)

87. Write a clear description of a modern battle on land, such as you conceive it to be. It is not necessary to describe any particular battle.

[Marks will be given for clearness of expression, arrangement of points, and accuracy, and not for melodramatic details.]

88. Enoch Arden, a fisherman, and Philip Ray, the miller's son, were both in love with the same girl, Annie Lee, who eventually married Enoch. After several years, misfortunes began to fall thick on Enoch—fishing grew slack, one of his children died and he himself broke his leg when working aboard a cargo vessel in port. Recovered from his accident, he accepted the post of mate in this sailing-ship, which was China bound; after selling his fishing boat and setting up a shop for his wife to keep during his absence, he set sail.

On the return voyage, the ship was wrecked on an island in the tropics, Enoch and two others being the only survivors. Within a year, his two companions died and Enoch lived alone on 'the loneliest island in a lonely sea' for nearly ten years. He was eventually rescued by a passing vessel, which had altered her course in search of water. Returning to his native village on a misty November evening he found his house deserted, and learnt at the village inn that his wife, having received no news of him for many years and believing him to have been lost at sea, had married

Philip Ray, who now owned the mill and lived in a nice house alongside. Enoch set out at once to see for himself whether this news was true.

Finish the story.

89. Work up the following details into a connected sketch of the character and career of Garibaldi. Pay great attention to arrangement, and expand your composition as much as possible :—

1. The red-shirted peasant patriot is cherished in the memory of all lovers of liberty.

2. On the coronation of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy he declined reward, and retired to his farm on the island of Caprera.

3. He was born at Nice in 1807 and died at Caprera in 1882.

4. In 1860 he liberated Sicily and Naples with a force of 1,000 men, armed with inferior rifles. The Neapolitan prisoners had been shamefully treated.

5. He was given Caprera by his English admirers.

6. Brought up as a sailor lad, he joined the Sardinian navy, but was condemned to death for conspiracy and fled to America.

7. In 1848 he defended Rome against an overwhelming force of French (under Oudinot) and Neapolitans.

8. He was a very bad politician and very headstrong.

9. When in South America he formed a body of irregular troops and fought for the cause of liberty, refusing all reward.

10. In 1866 he led the red-shirts in the Tyrol against the Austrians.

11. When an exile he was often in great poverty.

12. After the fall of Rome in 1848 he refused to surrender, and with a small band of followers cut his way out. He was pursued by the French, Neapolitans, and Spaniards, whilst

three Austrian armies lay in wait for him. He escaped to the Adriatic.

13. At one time he was making candles in New York.

14. He fought for the French in the Franco-Prussian War, but was crippled by rheumatism.

15. He was a fine swimmer and a splendid horseman.

16. He seemed to bear a charmed life.

17. At one time he taught mathematics for a living ; at another he was captain of a merchant-vessel.

18. He had ' the heart of a lion, but the brains of an ox.'

19. When a boy he saved several lives from drowning.

20. A wonderful leader of irregular troops, deliberately disregarding the enemy's fire.

90. The following are some disconnected hints about the character and career of Washington. Collect these under some suitable headings, amplify them, and reproduce the whole in a clear, connected, and flowing account :

1. A man of an old Virginian family.

2. His conduct as general was always heroic and firm.

3. He was generally beaten in battle.

4. His slaves were emancipated (i. e. freed) by his will.

5. He had served under Braddock in 1755.

6. A great organizer and disciplinarian.

7. His chief fame rests on his noble conduct after the war was over.

8. It was very difficult to keep his army together.

9. He refused re-election to the Presidency, saying it was a bad precedent.

10. His army was always crumbling to pieces owing to short enlistments.

11. He thought America should stand aloof from the politics of Europe.

12. He had great honesty of purpose and dignity of character.

13. He was no great military genius.

14. The colonists were often most unwilling to make sacrifices for carrying on the war.

15. He died surrounded by the veneration of the nation.

16. There was no taint of selfish ambition in his character.

17. His fame as a military man was largely due to the incompetency of his opponents.

18. He knew no language save his own.

19. The army wanted to make him ruler of the country.

20. He was always educating himself,

PART II

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FOURTH TERM

91. Give the meaning of the following words :—

abortive	gregarious	recriminations
anathema	hackneyed	referendum
anomalous	imagery	retrograde
apostate	indigent	sacerdotal
arbitrary	intrinsic	schism
artifice	jetsam	stereotyped
breviary	jettison	stigma
clandestine	junto	tinsel
cogent	laconic	transmigration
cosmopolitan	lachrymose	trustee
decadent	litigation	ubiquitous
demagogue	orthodoxy	ulterior
democracy	parricide	unconscionable
discomposed	phlegmatic	vandalism
dogmatic	pilfering	vapid
egotist	platitude	virago
embryo	plutocrat	warped
epicure	precocious	zenith
eradicate	profuse	zest
fratricidal	quixotic	

92. Complete the following, and then add a few words to show their application :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. To pour oil on</p> <p>2. To fish in</p> <p>3. A storm in</p> <p>4. Robbing Peter to</p> <p>5. Fore-warned is</p> <p>6. Brevity is</p> <p>7. It's better to let sleep-
ing</p> <p>8. Even a worm</p> <p>9. What's bred in the</p> <p>10. You may take a horse . .</p> | <p>11. Empty barns</p> <p>12. Running with the hare . .</p> <p>13. What is one man's meat .</p> <p>14. Misfortunes never</p> <p>15. Man proposes</p> <p>16. Beggars cannot</p> <p>17. Give a dog a bad name . .</p> <p>18. Enough is as good</p> <p>19. None so deaf as</p> <p>20. Discretion is the</p> |
|--|--|

93. Introduce the following phrases into sentences to illustrate their meaning :—

a virtue of necessity.	the wooden spoon.
a square peg in a round hole.	the handwriting on the wall.
a wet blanket.	the Achilles' heel.
a far cry.	the open sesame.
a bone of contention.	to beg the question.
a dead letter.	to reap the whirlwind.
a royal road.	to bandy words.
a drug in the market.	to curry favour.
a handle to one's name.	to cry 'wolf'.
a policy of <i>laissez-faire</i> .	to lose caste.
a free lance.	to go by the board.
a lay figure.	to hold a candle to . . .
a past master.	to read between the lines.
a pocket borough.	to reckon without your host.
a broken reed.	to hang fire.
a round robin.	to hark back.
a whited sepulchre.	to join issue.
a <i>modus vivendi</i> .	to eat the leek.
a <i>deus ex machina</i> .	hand in glove with.
the old Adam.	ever and anon.
the Alpha and Omega.	in the main.
the sinews of war.	scope for.
the vials of one's wrath.	to make a scapegoat of.

94. Express otherwise (e. g. He was accused of *knowing about* the plot. He was charged with *complicity*) :—

1. to have *good reason* to complain.
2. *inclined* to exaggerate.
3. they would have *got on* badly if.
4. it is *greatly* to his credit.
5. very *unwilling* to consent.
6. to *do without* some one's aid.
7. I *give way* to your judgement.
8. to *take away* from the merit of.
9. to *wander off the point*.
10. to *talk a lot* about advantages.

11. to be *much pleased* at his success.
12. to *start off* on a difficult enterprise.
13. to be *lost* in a book.
14. to be *free* from taxation.
15. to *free* some one from blame.
16. the enterprise is *full of* danger.
17. to be *proof against* harm.
18. it is *necessary* for me to . . .
19. to be *enticed* into joining a
20. to *persuade* some one to join
21. to *act as go-between*
22. to *give* justice impartially.
23. to be *extremely annoyed* at one's failure.
24. to *join* in the revels.
25. to have a *great liking* for
26. to have a *leaning towards*
27. to *take advantage of* one's friendship.
28. every one *may make* mistakes *at times*.
29. to be *glad at* the defeat of an enemy.
30. to be *given* to gambling.
31. to be *horrified* at the extent of
32. to *make a reference* to a past event.
33. to have a *feeling against* some one.
34. to *put it down* to carelessness.
35. to be *disinclined* to give praise.
36. to *make remarks* on the way
37. to say '*Hard luck !*' to some one.
38. he is *quite fit* to pronounce an opinion.
39. to *grant* a request.
40. to *agree* with some one about
41. to *know of* a plot and say nothing about it.
42. not to *shrink from* a danger.
43. to be *lacking in* confidence.
44. this carpet *goes well* with the curtains.

45. a *well-known* brigand.
46. to *find fault with* a decision.
47. to *rejoice* over a fallen foe.
48. *not to think much* of a difficulty.
49. I *object* to the tone of your remark.
50. quite unable to *deal* with the difficulty.
51. to take certain remarks *very badly*.
52. there is *no chance* for him to show his abilities.
53. he *knows all about* the dangers he incurs.

95. *a.* Give a concrete word or words for the following abstracts (e. g. fighting = the sword) :—

old age ; writing ; torture ; assassination ; execution ; hanging ; gambling ; burning ; birth ; christening ; preaching ; death.

b. What figures of speech are contained in the following :—

1. Marshall'd battalions bright with burnished steel.
2. You are not Master Caesario ! Nor this is not my nose neither. Nothing that is so is so.
3. He is a self-made man, who worships his creator.
4. Bluejackets and redcoats are to be seen everywhere.
5. Nelson often displayed the mailed fist in the velvet glove.
6. His face was as white as a sheet of paper.
7. Melissa shook her doubtful curls.
8. The enemy will have a by no means easy task.
9. Peter the Great was a veritable Hercules.
10. The child is father of the man.
11. But oh ! the difference to me.
12. Was there a man dismayed ?
13. Socrates drank the cup and passed away.
14. Better a witty fool than a foolish wit.
15. You know me what I am, a plain blunt man.

16. He was not merely a chip of the old block, but the old block itself.

17. Kings will be tyrants from policy when subjects are rebels from principle.

18. His manners were conspicuous by their absence.

19. The social smile, the sympathetic tear,
And kind connubial tenderness are there.

20. I loved Ophelia : forty thousand brothers
Could not, with all their quantity of love,
Make up my sum.

96. *a.* What is the force of the following prefixes and suffixes ?—

(a) <i>monolith</i>	(h) <i>piece-meal</i>	(o) <i>humanize</i>
(b) <i>topography</i>	(i) <i>twilight</i>	(p) <i>waggle</i>
(c) <i>psychology</i>	(j) <i>napkin</i>	(q) <i>orthodox</i>
(d) <i>polynesia</i>	(k) <i>biennial</i>	(r) <i>euphemistic</i>
(e) <i>hydraulic</i>	(l) <i>perennial</i>	(s) <i>ignominious</i>
(f) <i>demagogue</i>	(m) <i>co-heir</i>	(t) <i>arch-fiend</i>
(g) <i>autonomy</i>	(n) <i>verbose</i>	

Illustrate the construction of the following words by adding a *few words* in each case :—

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. to prevail — (2) | 11. to be mortified — |
| 2. to minister — | 12. to inveigh — |
| 3. to administer — | 13. to inveigle — |
| 4. to participate — | 14. fraught — |
| 5. to presume — (2) | 15. to be engrossed — |
| 6. to intersperse — | 16. to devolve — |
| 7. to mediate — | 17. to deter — |
| 8. prejudicial — | 18. in keeping — |
| 9. a predilection — | 19. to exude — |
| 10. a propensity — | 20. to commiserate — |

c. Express each of the following phrases by one verb ending in *-ate* :—

- (a) make a person afraid.
- (b) turn into an enemy.
- (c) absolutely destroy.

- (d) lower the value of.
- (e) clear up the mystery of.
- (f) restore to life from apparent death.

97. In the following sentences, substitute a single word for those in italics :—

1. His statement is *impossible to contradict*.
2. His enemies were *not to be moved by entreaties*.
3. His covetousness is *never satisfied*.
4. His downfall was *not to be avoided*.
5. He is *liable to be called to account* for his actions.
6. The plan you suggest *cannot be put into practice*.
7. Their condition was *beyond all hope of improvement*.
8. His style is *too full of words*.
9. He is *one who cannot, according to the rules, be elected*.
10. That problem is *one which cannot be solved*.
11. His manners are *more like those of a woman than of a man*.
12. His character *has an evil reputation*.

98. a. We have 'borrowed' certain convenient foreign words and phrases so long that they have become, to all intents and purposes, English. Complete :—

1. to enjoy an *al* — meal.
2. only *bona* — travellers.
3. the meeting was adjourned *sine* —.
4. his *amour* — is wounded.
5. to make the *amende* —.
6. knee-breeches are no longer *à la* —.
7. there was a wild *sauve* —.
8. he is my *bête* —.
9. they behaved with admirable *sang* —.
10. the crime of *lèse* —.
11. to make a *faux* —.
12. your remark was ill-timed ; it was hardly *à* —.

13. he is my *beau* — of an athlete.
14. armed *cap* —.
15. he had *carte* — given him.
16. I hope I am not *de* — and don't intrude.
17. Be it said strictly *entre* —.
18. the policy of *laissez* —.
19. to administer the *coup* —.
20. to suffer from *embarras* —.

b. Give English equivalents for the following :—

ipso facto ; ab initio ; prima facie ; in nubibus ; in statu quo ; ignis fatuus ; fiancée ; tout ensemble ; double entendre ; arrière pensée ; vis-à-vis ; veto ; quorum ; clique ; charlatan ; nonchalant ; penchant ; cortège ; piano ; flagrante delicto ; war à outrance ; a mere bagatelle ; a hopeless impasse ; on the tapis ; ad nauseam ; ceteris paribus ; et cetera ; rendezvous ; queue.

c. The following Teutonic nouns have Romance adjectives corresponding : name them, adding an appropriate noun :—

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. cat | 5. side | 8. spring (season) |
| 2. egg | 6. island | 9. ox |
| 3. eye | 7. name | 10. mouth |
| 4. sun | | |

99. Punctuate the following :—

indeed his whole character is most forcibly expressed in his own words which every young man might well stamp upon his soul the longer i live said he the more certain i am that the great difference between men between the feeble and the powerful the great and the insignificant is energy invincible determination a purpose once fixed and then death or victory that quality will do anything that can be done in this world and no talents no circumstances no opportunities will make a two-legged creature a man without it.

100. Rewrite in simpler language :—

a. I am under the impression that your peregrinations in this metropolis have not as yet been extensive, and that you might experience no little difficulty in penetrating the arcana of Modern Babylon in the direction of City Road. I shall be happy to call this evening and install you in the knowledge of the nearest way.

b. [Dr. Johnson related that he had once in a dream a contest of wit with some other person, and that he was very much mortified by imagining that his opponent had the better of him.] Now one may mark here the effect of sleep in weakening the power of reflection ; for had not my judgement failed me, I should have seen, that the wit of this supposed antagonist, by whose superiority I felt myself depressed, was as much furnished by me, as that which I thought I had been uttering in my own character.

c. [He is speaking of suggested corrections of obscure lines of Shakespeare.] It has long been found, that very specious emendations do not equally strike all minds with conviction, and therefore, though perhaps many alterations may be proposed as eligible, very few will be obtruded as certain.

101. Describe some city (not London) with which you are familiar. Do not mention its name, but make its description so clear that any one could guess which city you mean. Write about one and a half pages on this.

102. Write a letter to a friend of your own age recommending to him a book (the life of some distinguished person) you have just read.

103. Write a dialogue between two persons discussing the uses and abuses of the cinematograph.

104. A friend writes to know what you consider the most wonderful invention of the past twenty years. He knows

nothing of science and very little about anything connected with it ; he therefore seeks for useful information. Write to him a very clear description, explaining the various details, and giving the reasons for your preference. Especial attention should be given to the arrangement of your points.

105. Your cook, who is leaving, demands a character. She has been consistently rude, incompetent, and extravagant, but you have no direct evidence to prove this. You are bound to give her what she demands and have to be careful lest you write anything which might be taken as 'defamation of character'.

Attempt to write a document which will satisfy her, and yet convey to the careful reader that there is a flaw in the article.

106. Write a brief official letter to your Commander-in-Chief to inform him that while on shore on the coast of Brittany you have been arrested by an error of identity and will therefore be unable to rejoin your ship for the Channel manœuvres.

107. Imagine yourself in command of a destroyer at Devonport. You have just returned from a fortnight's manœuvring in the North Sea. Write an official account of the last two days to the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport—stating weather experienced, evolutions carried out, time of anchoring or docking, &c.

108. In 1771 Rodney was appointed to the command of the Jamaica station and found himself involved in a serious dispute with the Spanish Governor of Cartagena. A lieutenant in command of a schooner, the *Sir Edward Hawke*, in disobedience of orders, had allowed His Majesty's colours to be insulted by two Spanish *guarda-costas*, who prevailed upon him by threats to accompany them into the harbour

of Cartagena without making any resistance. The vessel was not detained, and the lieutenant re-hoisted his flag and rejoined his squadron.

Write two letters, such as you can imagine Rodney to have done :—

1. To the Governor of Cartagena (*in the 1st person*). This must be very cautiously worded to avoid giving any offence. At the same time the tone must be firm. The letter may also be slightly ironical.

2. To the lieutenant (*in the 3rd person*) expressing your grave displeasure with his behaviour, pointing out the exactness of his orders, and stating what was the only possible course to pursue under the circumstances. Although the tone must be severe and dignified, avoid brutal expressions and any words which may cause unnecessary pain.

109. The following is part of a letter of advice from Lord Chesterfield to his son. Read it through carefully, make an analysis of the points, and then write an answer to Lord Chesterfield showing that you have fully understood everything that the writer has said ; you may, however, criticize guardedly, or even differ from the points set forth.

Bath, October the 19th O.S. 1748.

DEAR BOY,

Having in my last pointed out what sort of company you should keep, I will now give you some rules for your conduct in it ; rules which my own experience and observation enable me to lay down, and communicate to you with some degree of confidence.

Talk often, but never long ; in that case, if you do not please, at least you are sure not to tire your hearers. Tell stories very seldom, and absolutely never but where they are very *apt* and very short. Omit every circumstance that is not material, and beware of *digressions*. To have

frequent recourse to narrative betrays great want of imagination.

Above all things, and upon all occasions avoid speaking of yourself, if it be possible. Such is the natural pride and vanity of our hearts, that it perpetually breaks out, even in people of the best parts, in all the various modes and figures of the *egotism*. Some abruptly speak advantageously of themselves, without either pretence or provocation. They are impudent. Others proceed more artfully, as they imagine ; and forge accusations against themselves, complain of *calumnies* which they never heard, in order to justify themselves, by exhibiting a catalogue of their many virtues. This thin veil of Modesty, drawn before Vanity, is much too transparent to conceal it, even from very moderate *discernment*. One often sees people angling for praise, where, admitting all they say to be true (which, by the way, it seldom is), no just praise is to be caught. One man affirms that he has rode post 100 miles in six hours : probably it is a lie ; but supposing it to be true, what then ? Why, he is a very good post-boy, that is all. Another asserts, and probably not without oaths, that he has drunk six or eight bottles of wine at a sitting : out of charity I will believe him a liar ; for if I do not I must think him a beast. The only sure way of avoiding these evils is never to speak of yourself at all. Be your character what it will, it will be known ; and nobody will take it upon your own word.

Take care never to seem dark and mysterious ; which is not only a very unamiable character, but a very suspicious one too. The height of abilities is to have a frank, open, and *ingenuous* exterior, with a prudent and reserved interior ; to be upon your own guard, and yet, by a seeming natural openness, to put people off of theirs. Always look people in the face when you speak to them ; the not doing it is thought to imply conscious guilt ; besides that, you lose

the advantage of observing by their countenances what impression your discourse makes upon them. In order to know people's real sentiments, I trust much more to my eyes than to my ears ; for they can say whatever they have a mind that I should hear, but they can seldom help looking what they have no intention that I should know. Adieu.

110. The following are disconnected scraps of information about the career of Robespierre (1758-94). Rearrange them in their proper order, and link them together so as to make a connected and readable account of his life :—

1. Not a monarch in Europe could compare with him in power.

2. He was elected to the States-General of 1789, as deputy for Artois.

3. He was small and feeble in frame ; solitary and reserved in habits.

4. As his power increased, his popularity decreased.

5. He was guillotined on July 28, 1794.

6. He was educated to be a lawyer.

7. No one whom he chose for execution was allowed to defend himself.

8. He was elected to the Committee of Public Safety, July 1793.

9. He was noted for the carefulness of his dress.

10. He was an intense admirer of Rousseau's doctrines.

11. He brought forward a motion for the acknowledgement of a Supreme Being.

12. In 1782 he resigned his post as judge to avoid passing a sentence of death.

13. He was originally of Irish origin.

14. After the King's death the Jacobins became supreme, 1793.

15. His private life was inoffensive and decent.

16. He was the equal of Emperors and Kings.
17. At the height of his power, there were 196 executions per week.
18. Mirabeau, on first hearing him speak, said : 'That young man believes what he says : he will go far.'
19. He made no effort to avoid arrest.
20. He always wore a bright blue coat, white waistcoat, and yellow breeches, and powdered hair.
21. In 1791, he was appointed public accuser.
22. It is probable that he shot himself in the jaw.
23. French victories over the Austrians made a Reign of Terror no longer necessary at home.
24. An army of 700,000 men obeyed his word.
25. He controlled millions of secret service money.
26. He hated and feared Danton, who had superior gifts to his own.
27. Within his narrow limits he was honest.

111. The following scattered hints are given to be worked up into a clear account in your own words of the character and career of Philip II. Arrange your production in paragraphs, selecting for each paragraph the hints which best fall together.

1. He was irresolute and procrastinating.
2. He loved power dearly.
3. He was a man of great self-control.
4. Nothing could turn him from his revenge.
5. His religious views were honest.
6. Intrigue and corruption gathered round him.
7. His intelligence was small.
8. His industry was enormous but misdirected.
9. He was haughty and bigoted, yet without real respect for honour.
10. He had very little political wisdom.

11. He took the advice of subordinates too much.
12. His policy ruined the commerce of his country.
13. He was distrustful and reserved.
14. He was quite convinced that he was pleasing God in all his policy even when it led him to encourage assassination.

112. The following passage is taken from Tennyson's *In Memoriam*. Read it through carefully and then, employing the poet's ideas, describe in your own language the career of a noble-minded statesman who raises himself from obscurity to the highest office in the state, yet in moments of leisure finds time to reflect on the early days of his life.

Dost thou look back on what has been,
As some divinely gifted man,
Whose life in low estate began
And on a simple village green ;
Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star ;
Who makes by force his merit known
And lives to clutch the golden keys,
To mould a mighty state's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne ;
And moving up from high to higher,
Becomes on Fortune's crowning slope
The pillar of a people's hope,
The centre of a world's desire ;
Yet feels as in a pensive dream,
When all his active powers are still,
A distant dearness in the hill,
A sacred sweetness in the stream,

The limit of his narrower fate,
While yet beside its vocal springs,
He played at counsellors and kings
With one that was his earliest mate ;
Who ploughs with pain his native lea
And reaps the labour of his hands,
Or in the furrow musing stands ;
Does my old friend remember me ?

113. Give the substance of the following passage in prose; avoiding metaphorical language, but bringing out the meaning conveyed by the metaphors, and making clear the connection of ideas :—

Of these the false Achitophel was first,
A name to all succeeding ages curst ;
For close designs and crooked counsels fit,
Sagacious, bold, and turbulent of wit,
Restless, unfixed in principles and place,
In power unpleased, impatient of disgrace ;
A fiery soul, which, working out its way,
Fretted the pigmy body to decay,
And o'er-informed the tenement of clay.
A daring pilot in extremity,
Pleased with the danger, when the waves went high,
He sought the storms ; but, for a calm unfit,
Would steer too nigh the sands to boast his wit.
Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide ;
Else, why should he, with wealth and honour blest,
Refuse his age the needful hours of rest ?
Punish a body which he could not please,
Bankrupt of life, yet prodigal of ease ?

114. The following lines are taken from Gray's *Ode to the Spring*. Imagine yourself in the country on a June day,

alone and in a contemplative mood. Describe the scene and the thoughts to which it gives birth, as suggested by Gray. You may even make use of some of his phrases, if they are not too poetical.

Lo ! where the rosy-bosom'd Hours
Fair Venus' train, appear,
Disclose the long-expecting flowers
And wake the purple year !
The Attic warbler pours her throat
Responsive to the cuckoo's note,
The untaught harmony of Spring :
While, whispering pleasure as they fly,
Cool zephyrs through the clear blue sky
Their gathered fragrance fling.

Where'er the oak's thick branches stretch
A broader, browner shade,
Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech
O'er-canopies the glade,
Beside some water's rushy brink
With me the Muse shall sit, and think
(At ease reclined in rustic state)
How vain the ardour of the Crowd,
How low, how little are the Proud,
How indigent the Great !

Still is the toiling hand of Care ;
The panting herds repose :
Yet hark, how thro' the peopled air
The busy murmur glows !
The insect youth are on the wing,
Eager to taste the honied spring
And float amid the liquid noon :
Some lightly o'er the current skim,
Some show their gaily-gilded trim
Quick-glancing to the sun.

To contemplation's sober eye
 Such is the race of Man :
 And they that creep, and they that fly,
 Shall end where they began,
 Alike the busy and the gay
 But flutter thro' life's little day,
 In Fortune's varying colours dress'd :
 Brush'd by the hand of rough Mischance
 Or chill'd by Age, their airy dance
 They leave, in dust to rest.

115. Draw a striking contrast between Louis XIV and William III of England.¹

Some points : Louis in 1672 at the height of his glory, in the prime of life, with a brilliant court and full treasury, surrounded by great generals ; England and Sweden subservient. But his policy was impossible. 'He looked upon Nimwegen as he had looked upon Aix-la-Chapelle, merely as a check in the game he was playing.' He was beaten by the theory of the balance of power, and by the hatred of William III.

William was bred up to adversity, intrigue, suspicion. No generous instincts, no love, no personal accomplishments ; only an intense patriotism. None of the qualities of Chatham, Charles XII, Henry IV, Gustavus Adolphus, Richelieu, but prepared to die in the last ditch.

116. Amplify the following passage to about twice or three times its present length, carefully arranging it in paragraphs and supplying any details and illustrations which seem likely to make the effect more vivid.

Elizabeth was a great Queen. She was absolute, but never lost the love of her people. Examples of the illegalities committed by her successors are to be found in her reign, but these precedents do not excuse the Stuarts. They

¹ A suitable reference is Wakeman's *Ascendancy of France*.

governed a different generation. Instead of searching for records of her reign to support their actions, they should have studied the broad principles which she followed. Elizabeth never lost the love of the mass of her people, whatever her attitude was towards individuals. Charles I in her place would have refused redress for various grievances and would have resorted to his usual uncompromising measures ending in disaster. Elizabeth anticipated the wishes of parliament. She turned resentment into loyalty.

117. Reproduce, in as few words as possible, the whole sense of the following passage¹:—

There is not, and there never was on this earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that Church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when camelopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of the Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series, from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century to the Pope who crowned Peppin in the eighth ; and far beyond the time of Peppin the august dynasty extends, till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the republic of Venice was modern when compared with the Papacy ; and the republic of Venice is gone, and the Papacy remains. The Papacy remains, not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigour. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest ends of the world, missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustin, and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted

¹ From Macaulay's *Essay on Von Ranke's History of the Popes*.

Attila. The number of her children is greater than in any former age. Her acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated her for what she has lost in the Old. Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of the Missouri and Cape Horn, countries which, a century hence, may not improbably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe. The members of her communion are certainly not less than 150 millions; and it will be difficult to show that all the other Christian sects united amount to 120 millions. Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished in Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigour when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.

118. Write *the whole sense* of the following passage¹ in *as few words as possible*, leaving out nothing of importance. What are the characteristics of the writing?

There is no country in Europe which it is so easy to overrun as Spain, there is no country in Europe which it is more difficult to conquer. Nothing can be more contemptible than the regular military resistance which Spain offers to an invader; nothing more formidable than the energy which she puts forth when her regular military resistance has been beaten down. Her armies have long borne too

¹ From Macaulay's *Essay on the War of Succession in Spain*.

much resemblance to mobs ; but her mobs have had, in an unusual degree, the spirit of armies. The soldier, as compared with other soldiers, is deficient in military qualities ; but the peasant has as much of those qualities as the soldier. In no country have such strong fortresses been taken by surprise ; in no country have unfortified towns made so furious and obstinate a resistance to great armies. War in Spain has, from the days of the Romans, had a character of its own ; it burns fiercely under the embers ; and long after it has, to all seeming, been extinguished, bursts forth more violently than ever. This was seen in the last war. Spain had no army which could have looked in the face an equal number of French or Prussian soldiers ; but one day laid the Prussian monarchy in the dust ; one day put the crown of France at the disposal of invaders. No Jena, no Waterloo, would have enabled Joseph to reign quiet at Madrid.

119. 1. *Write, in fifteen lines, a summary of the following extract from a speech by Lord Curzon on December 11, 1907, at Birmingham.*

I *repudiate* the many caricatures which are put forward with such suspicious alacrity by those who are enemies to Imperialism because they are enemies to Empire itself. Sometimes we are told that Imperialism is militarism, which I see defined in the dictionaries as an excess of the military spirit. I confess that to accuse us in this country of militarism, when it is with the utmost difficulty that we obtain recruits for our exceedingly limited Army, when the soldier's uniform, instead of being regarded as it ought to be as a source of pride, seems generally to be treated as if it were something to be ashamed of and hidden away, when we are so absurdly backward in military organization that every fresh War Minister seeks to distinguish himself by inventing a new military system (which commonly passes into oblivion

with its author), and so deficient in military knowledge that we go to war without maps of the country which we are called upon to invade or defend, when it is notorious among foreign nations that a British Government almost has to be kicked and cuffed before it will consent to fight, and when, having gone to war, we only come through, if we do, after a series of deplorable *fiascoes* and blunders at the start—I say that to accuse such a people of being easily tempted into a policy of military adventure or *braggadocio* is almost a joke. . . . A variation of the same charge is the allegation that Imperialism means *Jingoism*, which I take to be a swaggering and aggressive attitude; or *Chauvinism*, an image for which we have to cross the Channel, and which I fancy means a sort of exaggerated national pride that finds vent in the war-whoops of the music-hall stage. But music-halls are not the council-chambers of statesmen, and Cabinet Ministers are not, or are not supposed to be, comedians, and I doubt if a public man could now be found in any country who would conduct a policy in any such spirit. Even if there were, it would not be in the ranks of Imperialists that I should expect to find him. Among the false images of Imperialism which have been set up by its enemies, there is one only against which I think that we ought to be on our guard. In a country so qualified as ours by *aptitude* and experience for the pursuit of commerce there is always a fear that Empire may rest upon too material a basis. Commercialism and *materialism* are dangers against which the Imperialist requires to be specially upon his guard. The maxim that trade follows the flag suggests the planting of the flag in order that it may be followed by trade. In my view the reverse is much more historically correct—namely, that the flag follows the trade.

2. *Indicate, by naming the first and last words, how you would divide the above into paragraphs.*

3. *Suggest*, in about *three* lines, a definition of *Imperialism* which would satisfy the requirements of *Lord Curzon* according to the speech above.

4. Give the exact meaning of the words italicized.

120. Reproduce in your own words the argument contained in the following lines,¹ rearranging the points if necessary. Divide into paragraphs :—

K. Henry. Methinks I could not die anywhere so contented as in the king's company ; his cause being just and his quarrel honourable.

Will. That 's more than we know.

Bates. Ay, or more than we should seek after ; for we know enough, if we know we are the king's subjects : if his cause be wrong, our obedience to the king wipes the crime of it out of us.

Will. But if the cause be not good, the king himself hath a heavy reckoning to make, when all those legs and arms and heads, chopped off in a battle, shall join together at the latter day and cry all ' We died at such a place ' ; some swearing, some crying for a surgeon, some upon their wives left poor behind them, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children rawly left. I am afeared there are few die well that die in a battle ; for how can they charitably dispose of anything, when blood is their argument ? Now, if these men do not die well, it will be a black matter for the king that led them to it ; whom to disobey were against all proportion of subjection.

K. Henry. So, if a son that is by his father sent about merchandise do sinfully miscarry upon the sea, the imputation of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father that sent him : or if a servant, under his master's command transporting a sum of money, be assailed by robbers and die in many irreconciled iniquities, you may

¹ From Shakespeare's *Henry V.*

call the business of the master the author of the servant's damnation ; but this is not so : the king is not bound to answer the particular endings of his soldiers, the father of his son, nor the master of his servant ; for they purpose not their death, when they purpose their services. Besides, there is no king, be his cause never so spotless, if it come to the arbitrement of swords, can try it out with all unspotted soldiers : some peradventure have on them the guilt of premeditated and contrived murder ; some, of beguiling virgins with the broken seals of perjury ; some, making the wars their bulwark, that have before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robbery. Now, if these men have defeated the law and outrun native punishment, though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God : war is his beadle, war is his vengeance ; so that here men are punished for before-breach of the king's laws in now the king's quarrel : where they feared the death, they have borne life away ; and where they would be safe, they perish : then if they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of their damnation than he was before guilty of those impieties for the which they are now visited. Every subject's duty is the king's ; but every subject's soul is his own. Therefore should every soldier in the wars do as every sick man in his bed, wash every mote out of his conscience : and dying so, death is to him advantage ; or not dying, the time was blessedly lost wherein such preparation was gained : and in him that escapes, it were not sin to think that, making God so free an offer, He let him outlive that day to see His greatness and to teach others how they should prepare.

Will. 'Tis certain, every man that dies ill, the ill upon his own head, the king is not to answer it.

121. Imagine yourself to be present at a discussion between

representatives of 'North and South' on the subject of slavery. The representative of the North is a successful business man from Boston; his opponent is the typical southern landowner from Georgia, with obviously conservative ideas.

Give in outline the main arguments produced by either party, and the verdict you pronounce when an appeal is made to you.

[The scene is laid in the period preceding the Civil War in America, somewhere about 1850-60.]

122. A barrister has to defend a man who is being tried for burglary. All the circumstantial evidence points strongly to the guilt of his client, e. g. he was seen near the house on the night of the crime, was smoking a cigar, and cigar ash was found near the house, &c. But at the actual time the robbery was committed the man was at home; moreover, his past character and home-life all point to his innocence and the absence of motive for the crime.

Write out the final speech of the defending barrister, paying great attention to the arrangement of your points, paragraphs, &c. Put all the eloquence you can into the barrister's mouth, and employ all the arts of embellishment at your command.

*Greater Britain*¹

123. In the last year of Queen Elizabeth (d. 1603) England had no possessions outside Europe. Scotland was a separate kingdom and Ireland unsubdued. The diffusion of our race and the expansion of our State began with the first Charter given to Virginia in 1606. Since then *we have*, as it were, *conquered and peopled half the world* in a fit of absence of mind. Not till the eighteenth century, however, did Greater Britain in its gigantic dimensions and with its vast politics first stand clearly before the world.

¹ From Seeley's *Expansion of England*.

Our present Empire may be said to consist, besides the United Kingdom, of four great groups of territory inhabited chiefly by Englishmen and subject to the Crown, and a fifth great territory ruled by English officials, but inhabited by a completely foreign race. The Dominion of Canada, with Newfoundland, had a population in 1911 of eight millions; the West Indian group nearly two millions; the South African group over seven millions, though mostly blacks; the Australian group, including New Zealand, over five millions. Over twenty-two millions of English subjects of European and mainly English blood *outside* the British Islands. The population of the great dependency, India, is about three hundred millions, roughly equal to all Europe excluding Russia. Twenty-two millions of Englishmen beyond the sea is something, but nothing to what may speedily be seen. The density of population in Great Britain is 291 to the square mile; in Canada it is not much more than one to the square mile. Supposing the Empire to hold together, in less than half a century the Englishmen beyond the seas may equal in number the Englishmen at home (45,500,000). *The growth of Greater Britain is the most striking fact of modern English history and this carries with it moral and intellectual consequences.* England itself will be very much modified and transformed.

Discuss the British Empire—the ties which hold it together; its artificial appearance on the map; the effect of modern inventions in reducing the distance of our colonies from England; the change which must ultimately take place in the type of man (e. g. the difference between the American and the Englishman already); the possibility of trade disputes, &c.

124. Summarize the meaning and criticize the style of the following passage,¹ giving reasons for your approval.

The decease of a great man is always affecting, but the

¹ From Rose's *Life of Napoleon*, vol. ii.

death of the hero who had soared to the zenith of military glory and civic achievement seems to touch the very nadir of calamity. Outliving his mighty empire, girt around by a thousand miles of imprisoning ocean, guarded by his most steadfast enemies, his son a captive at the court of the Hapsburgs, and his Empress openly faithless, he sinks from sight like some battered derelict. . . .

For in spite of his prodigious failure, he was superlatively great in all that pertains to government, the quickening of human energies, and the art of war. His greatness lies, not only in the abiding importance of his best undertakings, but still more in the titanic force that he threw into the inception and accomplishment of them—a force which invests the storm-blasted monoliths strewn along the latter portion of his career with a majesty unapproachable by a tamer race of toilers. After all, the verdict of mankind awards the highest distinction, not to prudent mediocrity that shuns the chance of failure and leaves no lasting mark behind, but to the eager soul that grandly dares, mightily achieves, and holds the hearts of millions even amidst his ruin and theirs. Such a wonder-worker was Napoleon. The man who bridled the Revolution and remoulded the life of France, who laid broad and deep the foundations of a new life in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, who rolled the West in on the East and finally drew the yearning thoughts of myriads to that solitary rock in the South Atlantic, must ever stand in the very forefront of the immortals of human story.

FIFTH TERM

125. Give the meaning of the following words :—

abrogate	histrionic	pristine
aesthetic	homily	pseudonym
alias	iconoclast	quandary
alibi	imminent	querulous
alfresco	immune	quondam
anaesthetic	innate	quota
ascetic	insidious	realistic
attribute	intestate	renegade
augury	martinet	scintillating
casuistry	nullify	serpentine
charlatan	ostracize	specious
cynosure	palliate	subterfuge
devious	plagiarism	urbanity
diagnose	peremptory	venal
dilatory	predestination	venial
expatriate	premeditated	veneer
furbish	presentiment	vicarious

126. Name the exact meaning of the following prefixes (example to imitate : *foretell* : *fore* = *beforehand*) :—

<i>by-election</i>	<i>viceroi</i>	<i>preternatural</i>
<i>gainsay</i>	<i>antipodes</i>	<i>ultra-radical</i>
<i>thoroughfare</i>	<i>arch-enemy</i>	<i>juxta-position</i>
<i>twilight</i>	<i>autograph</i>	<i>atheist</i>
<i>withhold</i>	<i>mono-rail</i>	<i>orthodox</i>
<i>ambidextrous</i>	<i>counteract</i>	<i>perimeter</i>
<i>ex-King</i>	<i>deviate</i>	<i>dissyllable</i>
<i>penultimate</i>	<i>disfranchise</i>	<i>polysyllable</i>
<i>retrograde</i>	<i>misnomer</i>	

127. *a.* Give synonyms for the following (e. g. ' I acknowledge my faults and my sin is ever before me ') :—

always	design	enmity
contention	discretion	error
deceit	ease	esteem

festivity	solicitude	conquer
flatterer	undertaking	find out
food	determined	grieve
force	doubtful	hasten
forgetfulness	ferocious	hinder
hatred	gloomy	hint
heap	graceful	oppose
honour	obliged	outlive
idea	rash	overrule
joy	superficial	perceive
pride	trifling	pretend
ray	weak	suffocate
rumour	wearisome	thrive

b. Name the doublets of (e. g. regal, royal ; legal, loyal) :—

adamant	guarantee	phantasy
beacon	guile	providence
blaspheme	guise	radius
dyke	history	school
example	hospital	secure
fidelity	paralysis	senior
fragile	penitence	separate
guard	persecute	waggon
guardian		

c. Account for the following words (e. g. Billingsgate = language such as might be heard in the London fish market ; Silhouette = a name given to shadow portraits in scornful allusion to M. de Silhouette, an unpopular minister of finance under Louis XV) :—

America	hansom	riff-raff
boycott	humbug	sandwich
Canada	laconic	shawl
Cornwall	lumber	slave
derrick	lynch	spaniel
dunce	macadamize	Suffolk
Florida	mackintosh	tantalize
grog	magenta	tawdry
guillotine	martinet	tweeds
guinea	Natal	worsted

d. Give the derivation of the following words (e. g. wasp, M. E. *waspe*, German *Wespe*, French *guêpe*, A.-S. *woeps*, Latin *vespa*) :—

akimbo	furlough	quarantine
alcohol	gipsy	regatta
alligator	girl	saunterer
apron	hottentot	score
assassin	hurricane	shampoo
bonfire	idiot	sheriff
brigantine	jovial	skipper
bungalow	kickshaws	sofa
cab	knave	squirrel
cocoa	ladybird	stirrups
costermonger	lunatic	tattoo
cudgel	measles	tobacco
daisy	meeting	tomato
desultory	mob	villain
easel	pianoforte	walnut
farthing	plover	whisky
fender	potato	

128. Construct sentences introducing the following words metaphorically :—

abide	dwell	proof
anchor	fence	ruck
beg	groove	shield
betray	herald	sing
bosom	knell	telescope
bridle	launch	torrent
brink	lightning	trumpet
cement	monumental	ventilate
dawn	pillar	voice
dust	prone	wave

129. Give the meaning of the following figurative expressions :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a carpet knight. | 3. a snake in the grass. |
| 2. a harbour of refuge. | 4. a stalking horse. |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 5. a white elephant. | 19. the sands of life. |
| 6. a skeleton in the cupboard. | 20. the pipe of peace. |
| 7. a Philistine. | 21. to bury the hatchet. |
| 8. a Job's comforter. | 22. to laugh in one's sleeve. |
| 9. a son of Anak. | 23. to kill the fatted calf. |
| 10. a Spartan. | 24. to play with fire. |
| 11. a Stoic. | 25. to pay the piper. |
| 12. a Sybarite. | 26. to hit the right nail on the head. |
| 13. a Bohemian. | 27. to adopt Fabian tactics. |
| 14. an Ishmaelite. | 28. to nail one's colours to the mast. |
| 15. an Epicurean. | 29. to bite the dust. |
| 16. the olive branch. | 30. to spike one's guns. |
| 17. the stirrup cup. | |
| 18. the last straw. | |

130. Introduce the following phrases into sentences to illustrate their meaning :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a social pariah. | for the nonce. |
| a Machiavellian policy. | <i>sub rosa</i> . |
| a Mrs. Grundy. | <i>sub judice</i> . |
| a quixotic scheme. | <i>in camera</i> . |
| the sword of Damocles. | to out-herod Herod. |
| grist to the mill. | to damn with faint praise. |
| the courage of one's convictions. | to make assurance doubly sure. |
| Homer sometimes nods. | to gild the pill. |
| flotsam and jetsam. | to beggar description. |
| an El Dorado. | to cast reflections. |
| between two stools. | to have no option. |
| in durance vile. | to bid fair. |
| out of conceit with. | to dwell upon. |
| against the collar. | the <i>raison d'être</i> . |
| all agog. | a rendezvous. |
| well in hand. | a <i>ruse de guerre</i> . |
| with a high hand. | a <i>sine qua non</i> . |
| at a premium. | a <i>casus belli</i> . |
| at a discount. | <i>ad infinitum</i> . |
| tarred with the same brush. | <i>dramatis personae</i> . |
| ropes of sand. | a <i>locum tenens</i> . |

a lapsus linguae.
a quid pro quo.
the pièce de résistance.
nom de plume.

esprit de corps.
poste restante.
hors de combat.

131. (a) Complete the following by the use of a suitable proverb or metaphor :—

What use is this great picture to me ; it's

He is not really sorry ; he 's only

He is not in favour just now ; he is under

Don't go to extremes, but

The famous guerrilla chief kept to the hills and adopted

He has been appointed to clean . . .

Just as he was opening the door he turned and hurled

His two nephews hoped, at his death, to step

You very nearly slipped ; you were within

He insists on having his due ; he demands

It was difficult to escape the . . . of his gaolers.

That 's poor consolation : you're a regular

The enemy, wishing to come to terms, held out

Some one has to suffer : the question is, who

He was extremely pleased : in fact he was in the

That will never come to pass : it 's put off till

This time his adversary won, thereby turning

He is fond of exaggerating : he is always

It 's a regular nuisance : it 's a thorn . . .

It 's a serious thing to take the decisive step and . . .

(b) Add to the following a suitable proverb or metaphor :—

the apple . . . (2)

between Scylla

take time by

he'll never set

India is England's

that statement must be

taken with

to fall between

the peacemaker tried to

pour

to live in a fool's	as you make your
to burn	don't halloa
to cherish a	Darby and
well begun	to a Tartar.

132. Write a letter to a friend recounting an imaginary interview with some eminent person, and recording your supposed impressions of his conversation and character.

133. A friend of yours has been reduced through no fault of his own to a state of poverty. You are anxious to help him without hurting his feelings. Write a brief tactful letter offering him your assistance.

134. Carlyle, having with great labour finished the first volume of his history of the French Revolution, sent the manuscript to John Stuart Mill, also an author (e. g. *Political Economy*). Unfortunately the latter's housemaid burnt the manuscript!

1. Write a letter, purporting to come from Mill, to break the news to Carlyle.

2. Write what you imagine to have been the latter's reply to Mill's letter. If you know the styles of the two authors it will be an advantage. Mill wrote in clear, logical, fairly simple English. Carlyle's style was essentially rugged and vigorous, and, though a philosopher, he was given to volcanic soul eruptions, e. g. 'One's heart flutters on the verge of dread unutterabilities'.

135. An old friend has written to you asking you to support his application for a post of great importance. You are a person of considerable influence, and your support would probably secure the post for your friend. But you do not feel that you can conscientiously recommend him because, not having seen him for many years, you are not sure that he is competent to fill the post he seeks.

Write a tactful letter, declining to give the required support. You are particularly anxious not to hurt his feelings.

136. The crew of a ship, which was ice-bound in Nova Zembla, had a strange experience. The cold was so intense that their words froze as they were spoken, so that nothing could be heard at the time. However, when the thaw came, these frozen words became audible to every one. This gave rise to some lively incidents, many remarks being published, as it were, which were never intended for publication.

Continue the story.

137. Expand the following passage into a short essay :

‘ A man,’ said Seneca, ‘ can hardly lift up his eyes towards the heavens without wonder and veneration to see so many millions of radiant lights, and to observe their courses and revolutions.’ The stars, indeed, if we study them, will not only guide us over the wide waters of the ocean, but what is even more important, light us through the dark hours which all must expect. The study of Nature indeed is not only most important from a practical and material point of view, and not only most interesting, but will also do much to lift us above the petty troubles, and help us to bear the greater sorrows of life.

AVEBURY, *Beauties of Nature*.

138. Develop the ideas expressed below into a parallel between Cromwell and Napoleon. You may expand the phrases, but must retain the ideas, which will need rearrangement. In a concluding paragraph, state your own feelings on the subject, beginning : ‘ We feel, however, . . . ’ or ‘ It may be said, however . . . ’

1. Cromwell, far unlike his antitype, never showed any signs of a legislative mind, or any desire to place his renown on that noblest basis, the amelioration of social institutions.

2. The character of the revolutions by which they rose to power was very different. The Republicans of France set themselves to destroy.

3. Cromwell erected little that was new.

4. Cromwell's military exploits were as much above the level of his contemporaries (as Bonaparte's) and more the effects of an original uneducated capacity.

5. 'In civil government', says Mr. Hallam, 'there can be no adequate parallel between one who had sucked only the dregs of a besotted fanaticism, and one to whom the stores of reason and philosophy were open.'

6. Reason and philosophy did not prevent Napoleon from hideous mistakes, from the inebriation of prosperity or indecent querulousness in adversity.

7. Napoleon is among conquerors what Voltaire is among writers, a miraculous child. Cromwell was emphatically a man.

8. Cromwell went down to his grave in the fullness of power and fame, and did not drag out the last years of his life in exile.

9. The cup which has intoxicated almost all others sobered Cromwell. Insignificant as a private citizen, he was a great general; he was a still greater prince.

10. No men occupy so splendid a place in history as those who have founded monarchies on the ruins of republican institutions.

MACAULAY, *Essay on Hallam's History*.

139. Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) wrote a book called *Leviathan*, in which he stated that 'the life of man is nasty, brutish, and short'. He pointed out that it was their universal distrust of one another that made men carry arms when they went abroad at night; for the same reason they locked their houses and bolted their windows when they went to bed. Even at home there was the same mistrust; hence the locking up of papers and valuables.

Shakespeare (1564-1616) put the following words in the

mouth of Hamlet : ' What a piece of work is a man ! how noble in reason ! how infinite in faculty ! in form and moving how express and admirable ! in action how like an angel ! in apprehension how like a god ! the beauty of the world ! the paragon of animals ! '

Write an essay on *Man* as ' the noblest work of God ', disproving the first theory as put forward by Hobbes, and proving the truth of Shakespeare's words.

140. ' What the crowd appreciates is mediocrity of the highest order.' Explain this sentence. Is it altogether true?

[Note.—' Efficiency ' is a common characteristic of ' mediocrity of the highest order ', and there is nothing the crowd appreciates like efficiency, for of that they all believe themselves judges, being to some extent capable of it.

' Genius ' they partly fail to understand, partly suspect and dislike, as bringing in something new or something subtle.

But the crowd does appreciate a universal genius like Shakespeare.]

Work up these ideas into a short essay.

141. *a.* Discuss the necessity for a League of Nations, the possibility of its achieving the purpose for which it has been formed, &c.

b. Do you think, if war became a thing of the past, that physical courage would necessarily decline ?

142. *a.* Describe three of the cleverest advertisements you have seen, explaining why you appreciate them.

b. Imagine that you have something for sale. Write an attractive advertisement of not more than thirty words.

143. Read the following passages and then write an essay on ' Fashion ', expanding the ideas set forth below :

' While the world lasts, fashion will continue to lead it

by the nose. And, after all, what can fashion do for its most obsequious followers? It can ring the changes upon the same things, and it can do no more. Whether our hats be white or black, our caps high or low, whether we wear two watches or one, is of little consequence. There is indeed an appearance of variety; but the folly and vanity that dictate and adopt the change are invariably the same. When the fashions of a particular period appear more reasonable than those of the preceding, it is not because the world has grown more reasonable than it was; but because, in a course of perpetual changes, some of them must sometimes happen to be for the better. Neither do I suppose the preposterous customs that prevail at present a proof of its greater folly.'

COWPER.

'Dress is a very foolish thing, and yet it is a very foolish thing for a man not to be well dressed, according to his rank and way of life; and it is so far from being a disparagement to any man's understanding, that it is rather a proof of it, to be as well dressed as those whom he lives with: the difference in this case between a man of sense and a fop is, that the fop values himself upon his dress, and the man of sense laughs at it, at the same time that he knows he must not neglect it.'

CHESTERFIELD.

144. Rewrite the following passage in modern idiomatic English prose, without expanding it to any great extent. Some rearrangement will be necessary:—

When the English fleet came to the mouth of the bay of Santa Cruz, and the general saw in what posture the Spaniard lay, he thought it impossible to bring off any of the galleons; however, he resolved to burn them (which was by many thought to be equally impossible), and sent Captain Stayner with a squadron of the best ships to fall upon the galleons; which he did very resolutely; whilst other frigates enter-

tained the forts, and lesser breast-works, with continual broadsides to hinder them firing. Then the general coming up with the whole fleet, after full four hours' fight, they drove the Spaniards from their ships, and possessed them; yet found that their work was not done; and that it was not only impossible to carry away the ships, which they had taken, but that the wind that had brought them into the bay, and enabled them to conquer the enemy, would not serve to carry them out again; so that they lay exposed to all the cannon from the shore; which thundered upon them. However, they resolved to do what was in their power; and so, discharging their broadsides upon the forts and land, where they did great execution, they set fire to every ship, galleons, and others, and burned every one of them; which they had no sooner done, but it happened the wind turned, and carried the whole fleet without loss of one ship out of the bay, and put them safe to sea again.

145. Rewrite the following letter from *Hamlet* in your own language, keeping closely to the sense of the original passage:—

Horatio, when thou shalt have overlooked this, give these fellows¹ some means to the king: they have letters for him. Ere we were two days old at sea, a pirate of very warlike appointment gave us chase. Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the instant they got clear of our ship; so I alone became their prisoner. They have dealt with me like thieves of mercy: but they knew what they did; I am to do a good turn for them. Let the king have the letters I have sent; and repair thou to me with as much speed as thou wouldst fly death. I have words to speak in thine ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the bore of the matter. These good fellows will bring

¹ *These fellows* refers to Hamlet's messengers.

thee where I am. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern hold their course for England : of them I have much to tell thee. Farewell. He that thou knowest thine, HAMLET.

146. Render into prose :—

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel ;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd, unfledged comrade. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in,
Bear it, that the opposed may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice ;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgement.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy ; rich, not gaudy ;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man ;
And they in France, of the best rank and station
Are most select and generous, chief in that.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be ;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all : to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Polonius to Laertes.

147. Paraphrase the following passage from Goldsmith's *Traveller* strictly, so as to bring out its full sense. The paraphrase should be about the same length as the original :—

Could nature's bounty satisfy the breast,
The sons of Italy were surely blest.
Whatever fruits in different climes are found,
That proudly rise, or humbly court the ground ;

Whatever blooms in torrid tracts appear,
Whose bright succession decks the varied year ;
Whatever sweets salute the northern sky
With vernal lives, that blossom but to die ;
These here disporting own the kindred soil,
Nor ask luxuriance from the planter's toil,
While sea-born gales their gelid ¹ wings expand
To winnow fragrance round the smiling land.
But small the bliss that sense alone bestows,
And sensual bliss is all the nation knows.
In florid beauty groves and fields appear,
Man seems the only growth that dwindles here.

148. Describe in clear, continuous prose the course of the river pictured in the following passage. Your language should convey the beauty and dignity of the scene without rising above the level of prose. Some expansion of the lines will be found necessary :—

But the majestic river floated on,
Out of the mist and hum of that low land,
Into the frosty twilight, and there moved,
Rejoicing, through the hush'd Chorasmian waste,
Under the solitary moon ;—he flow'd
Right for the polar star, past Orgunjè,
Brimming, and bright, and large : then sands begin
To hem his watery march, and dam his streams,
And split his currents ; that for many a league
The shorn and parcell'd Oxus strains along
Through beds of sand and matted rushy isles—
Oxus, forgetting the bright speed he had
In his high mountain-cradle in Pamere,
A foil'd circuitous wanderer—till at last
The long'd-for dash of waves is heard, and wide
His luminous home of waters opens, bright

¹ *gelid* = cool.

And tranquil, from whose floor the new-bath'd stars
Emerge and shine upon the Aral Sea.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, *Sohrab and Rustum*.

149. Render, as closely as possible, in modern English, the sense of the following lines :—

In Amorik, that called is Britayne,
Ther was a knight that loved and dide his payne
To serve a lady in his beste wyse ;
And many a labour, many a greet empyrse
He for his lady wroghte, er she were wonne,
For she was oon, the faireste under sonne,
And eek therto come of so heigh kinrede,
That wel unnethes dorste this knight, for drede,
Telle hir his wo, his peyne, and his distresse.
But atte laste, she, for his worthinesse,
And namely for his meke obeysaunce,
Hath swich a pitee caught of his penaunce,
That prively she fil of his accord
To take him for hir housbonde and hir lord,
Of swich lordshipe as men han over hir wyves ;
And for to lede the more in blisse hir lyves,
Of his free wil he swoor hir as a knight,
That never in al his lyf he, day ne night,
Ne sholde up-on him take no maistrye
Agayn hir wil, ne kythe hir jalousye,
But hir obeye, and folwe hir wil in al
As any love to his lady shal ;
Save that the name of soveraynetee,
That wolde he have for shame of his degree.

CHAUCER, *The Canterbury Pilgrims*.

150. 1. Read carefully the following passage and then reproduce as simply and forcibly as possible the arguments it contains. What is Froude's main point here ? How does he prove it ?

2. Give the exact meaning of the words in italics.

3. Write about a page on the statement, 'No genius can dispense with experience.'

The chroniclers have given us many accounts of the masques and plays which were acted in the Court, or in the castles of the noblemen. Such pageants were but the most splendid expression of a taste which was national and universal. As in ancient Greece, generations before the rise of the great dramas of Athens, *itinerant* companies wandered from village to village, carrying their stage furniture in their little carts, and acted in their booths and tents the grand stories of the *mythology*; so in England the mystery players haunted the wakes and fairs, and in barns or taverns, tap-rooms, or in the farmhouse kitchen, played at saints and angels, and transacted on their petty stage the drama of the Christian faith. To us, who can measure the effect of such scenes only by the impression which they would now produce upon ourselves, these exhibitions can seem but unspeakably *profane*; they were not profane when tendered in simplicity, and received as they were given. They were no more profane than those quaint monastic *illuminations* which formed the germ of Italian art; and as out of the illuminations arose those paintings which remain unapproached and unapproachable in their excellence, so out of the mystery plays arose the English drama, represented in its final completeness by the creations of a poet who, it now begins to be supposed, stands alone among mankind. We allow ourselves to think of Shakespeare or of Raphael or of Phidias, as having accomplished their work by the power of their own individual genius; but greatness like theirs is never more than the highest degree of an excellence which prevails widely round it, and forms the *environment* in which it grows. No single mind in single contact with the facts of nature could have created out of itself a Pallas,

a Madonna, or a Lear ; such vast *conceptions* are the growth of ages, the creations of a nation's spirit ; and artist and poet, filled full with the power of that spirit, have but given them form, and nothing more than form. Nor would the form itself have been attainable by any isolated talent. No genius can dispense with experience ; the *aberrations* of power, unguided or ill-guided, are ever in proportion to its *intensity*, and life is not long enough to recover from inevitable mistakes. Noble conceptions already existing, and a noble school of execution which will launch mind and hand at once upon their true courses, are indispensable to *transcendent* excellence ; and Shakespeare's plays were as much the offspring of the long generations who had pioneered his road for him, as the discoveries of Newton were the offspring of those of Copernicus.

No great general ever arose out of a nation of cowards ; no great statesman or philosopher out of a nation of fools ; no great artist out of a nation of *materialists* ; no great dramatist except when the drama was the passion of the people.

FROUDE, *History of England*.

151. 1. Write in continuous English a summary of the following passage :—

This it was which Mr. Buckle disbelieved. The economy which prevailed throughout nature, he thought it very unlikely should admit of this exception. He considered that human beings acted necessarily from the impulse of outward circumstances upon their mental and bodily condition at any given moment. Every man, he said, acted from a motive ; and his conduct was determined by the motive which affected him most powerfully. Every man naturally desires what he supposes to be good for him ; but to do well, he must know well. He will eat poison, so long as he does not know that it is poison. Let him see that it will kill him, and he will not touch it. The question is not of moral right

and wrong. Once let him be thoroughly made to feel that the thing is destructive, and he will leave it alone by the law of his nature. His virtues are the result of knowledge ; his faults, the necessary consequence of the want of it. A boy desires to draw. He knows nothing about it ; he draws men like trees or houses, with their centre of gravity anywhere. He makes mistakes, because he knows no better. We do not blame him. Till he is better taught he cannot help it. But his instruction begins. He arrives at straight lines ; then at solids ; then at curves. He learns perspective, and light and shade. He observes more accurately the forms which he wishes to represent. He perceives effects, and he perceives the means by which they are produced. He has learned what to do ; and, in part, he has learned how to do it ; his after-progress will depend on the amount of force which his nature possesses. But all this is as natural as the growth of an acorn. You do not preach to the acorn that it is its duty to become a large tree ; you do not preach to the art-pupil that it is his duty to become a Holbein. You plant your acorn in favourable soil, where it can have light and air, and be sheltered from the wind ; you remove the superfluous branches, you train the strength into the leading shoots. The acorn will then become as fine a tree as it has vital force to become. The difference between men and other things is only in the largeness and variety of man's capacities ; and in this special capacity, that he alone has the power of observing the circumstances favourable to his own growth, and can apply them for himself. Yet, again, with this condition,—that he is not, as is commonly supposed, free to choose whether he will make use of these appliances or not. When he knows what is good for him, he will choose it ; and he will judge what is good for him by the circumstances which have made him what he is.

2. Criticize the style.

FROUDE, *Short Studies*.

152. Summarize the meaning and criticize the style of the following passage. Explain why you like or dislike it.

It is now 16 or 17 years since I saw the Queen of France, then the dauphiness, at Versailles ; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. I saw her just above the horizon, *decorating* and cheering the *elevated* sphere she just began to move in ; glittering like the morning star, full of life and splendour and joy. Oh ! what a revolution ! and what an heart must I have, to *contemplate* without *emotion*, that elevation and that fall. Little did I dream when she added titles of *veneration* to those of *enthusiastic*, distant respectful love, that she should ever be obliged to carry the sharp antidote against disgrace concealed in that bosom ; little did I dream that I should live to see such disasters fallen upon her in a nation of *gallant men*, in a nation of men of honour and of *cavaliers*. I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of *chivalry* is gone. That of *sophisters*, *economists*, and *calculators* has succeeded ; and the glory of Europe is extinguished for ever. Never, never more shall we behold that generous *loyalty* to rank and sex, that proud submission, that *dignified* obedience, that *subordination* of the heart, which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of *exalted* freedom. The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic *enterprise* is gone ! It is gone, that *sensibility* of principle, that chastity of honour, which felt a stain like a wound, which inspired courage while it *mitigated* ferocity, which ennobled whatever it touched, and under which vice itself lost half its evil, by losing all its *grossness*.

BURKE, *Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Which sentence in the above do you think is finest ? Give your reasons. Explain the meaning of the italicized words.

153. Sheridan put the following speech into the mouth of Alonzo, one of the characters of his tragedy, *Pizarro*. Estimate its value for purposes of declamation on the stage, and as an example of eighteenth-century prose. Does the passage carry its date? Point out the skilful arrangement; also any defects of style.

[*Pizarro*. And to impose upon the folly of Las-Casas, what would be the excuses of thy treason?]

Alonzo. To him I should not need to urge the foul barbarities which drove me from your side; but I would gently lead him by the hand through all the lovely fields of Quito; there, in many a spot where late was barrenness and waste, I would show him how now the opening blossom, blade, or perfumed bud, sweet bashful pledges of delicious harvest, wasting their incense to the ripening sun, give cheerful promise to the hope of industry. This, I would say, is my work! Next I should tell how hurtful customs, and superstitions strange and sullen, would often scatter and dismay the credulous minds of these deluded innocents; and then would I point out to him where now, in clustered villages, they live like brethren, social and confiding, while through the burning day Content sits basking on the cheek of Toil, till laughing Pastime leads them to the hour of rest—this too is mine! And prouder yet—at that still pause between exertion and repose, belonging not to pastime, labour, or to rest, but unto Him who sanctions and ordains them all, I would show him many an eye, and many a hand, by gentleness from error won, raised in pure devotion to the true and only God!—this too I could tell him is Alonzo's work! Then would Las-Casas clasp me in his aged arms; from his uplifted eyes a tear of gracious thankfulness would fall upon my head, and that one blessed drop would be to me at once this world's best proof that I had acted rightly here, and surest hope of my Creator's mercy and reward hereafter.

SIXTH TERM

154. Give the meaning of the following :—

acumen	jeune	psychology
aesthetic	jingoism	pusillanimous
affinity	lampoon	quintessence
altruistic	misanthropist	quizzical
archaeology	misogamist	rhetoric
bucolic	misogynist	sardonic
bureaucracy	moribund	sinecure
burke (v.)	mortgage	sycophant
chauvinism	nebular	telepathy
chicanery	neurotic	tergiversation
chimerical	nomenclature	theocracy
demise	obituary	trilogy
diatribe	obloquy	ukase
didactic	panacea	unsophisticated
expatiate	panegyric	utilitarian
forensic	peripatetic	valetudinarian
galaxy	peroration	vernacular
hypochondriac	philippic	vicissitudes
intensive	proletariat	wight
invidious	psychical	

155. i. The following words are synonyms, i.e. they have almost the same meaning yet there is now a distinction between them. Illustrate these shades of difference by sentences (e.g. charity, love. The wounded ask not charity but love).

authentic, genuine	education, instruction
compulsion, obligation	enthusiasm, fanaticism
contrary, opposite	fancy, imagination
despair, diffidence	illegible, unreadable
discover, invent	revenge, vengeance

ii. Account for the dual phraseology in the Book of

Common Prayer (e.g. acknowledge and confess ; assemble and meet together).

iii. The following words express almost the same idea. From what languages are they derived ?

wile, trick, device, finesse, artifice, stratagem.

iv. ' We have borrowed words, sometimes in considerable numbers, sometimes singly and accidentally, from almost every tongue known to mankind ' (Weekley, *Romance of Words*). Illustrate this statement by a few well-chosen examples.

v. As a result of the Norman Conquest, there was a great infusion of French words into our language. This French was derived for the most part from popular Latin, the Latin as spoken by the subjects of the Roman Emperors. These words, of French, or rather, of Low Latin origin, are generally spoken of as Romanic. After the Renaissance, there was a further great addition to our language owing to the influence of the scholars, who borrowed their words directly from the Classics.

Assign the following words to their right category :—(e.g. ask, Saxon. inquire, Romanic. interrogate, Classical.

foe, „ enemy, „ adversary, „)
 enchant, fascinate, bewitch ; lament, bewail, deplore ; rage, indignation, ire ; resolute, bold, brave ; boldness, courage, fortitude ; impudence, audacity ; cheerful, bright, animated ; infringement, breach, infraction, violation ; anxiety, solicitude, care ; wages, earnings, remuneration ; deserve, earn, merit ; vain, futile, empty ; formidable, fearful, terrible ; valley, dale ; filth, squalor ; obtain, procure, get ; greeting, salutation ; household, family ; amiable, kind, affectionate ; condition, plight, predicament ; requisite, necessary, needful ; quench, extinguish ; affliction, grief, sorrow ; plot, conspiracy ; discipline, training ; charge, accusation.

vi. Saxon substantives are distinguishable by the following (among other) terminations :—

-th ; -er ; -kin ; -ing and -ling ; -ness ; -dom ; -hood.

Give two examples to illustrate each termination given above.

vii. The following are some of the Saxon prefixes :

be- ; by- ; for- ; hand- ; mis- ; off- ; out- ; up- ; with-.

Show by examples the force of these prefixes.

viii. Give five words in current use derived from the names of persons.

Give five words in current use derived from the names of places.

Give three words in current use and of recent introduction borrowed directly from Greek.

Give three words in current use and of recent introduction borrowed directly from French.

ix. The Normans, as the ruling race, gave us most of the words ' of dignity, state, honour, and pre-eminence ; almost all articles of luxury, all having to do with the chase, with chivalry, with personal adornment, are Norman throughout ; yet with the broad basis of the language, and therefore of the life, it is otherwise. The great features of nature ; the divisions of time ; three out of the four seasons ; the features of natural scenery ; the words used in earliest childhood ; all the prime social relations,—these are of native growth and unborrowed '. (Trench, *The Study of Words*.)

Illustrate this by well-chosen examples.

x. Write a good sentence which will be a happy blend of Anglo-Saxon, Romance, and Classical words.

xi. What information may be gleaned from the fact that the same words are used in Indian, Greek, Latin, and Teutonic to denote domestic animals, such as ox, sheep, horse, dog,

goose, &c., but these languages have not the same words for the main products of the earth, as for corn, wheat, barley, wine, or for the principal metals ?

xii. 'Speaking generally, it may be said that phonetic changes are governed by the law of least resistance, a sound which presents difficulty being gradually and unconsciously modified by a whole community or race.' (Weekley, *Romance of Words*.) Give examples to illustrate this statement.

156. Express by one word each of the following :—

1. A man who can use both hands equally well.
2. An animal equally at home on land or in the water.
3. A society where money is the most important consideration.
4. A man who feels himself at home in any country.
5. A breaker of images.
6. The act of violating the sanctity or destroying the property of the Church.
7. The science which deals with the derivation of words.
8. Marriage with many wives, as permitted in certain countries.
9. The crime of marrying a second wife when already legally married.
10. A government carried on by the priests.
11. One who hates his fellow-men.
12. A man who can disguise the direction from which his voice comes.
13. The art practised by statesmen and ambassadors.
14. One who disbelieves in the existence of God.
15. The history of a man written by himself.
16. The act of speaking aloud one's thoughts when alone.
17. The part of the government which makes the laws.
18. The part of the government which interprets the laws.

19. The part of the government which sees that the laws are carried out.

20. The government of the few.

21. A man who thinks only of the welfare of the lower orders.

22. A person who is anxious to destroy all government.

23. A man who thinks only of himself.

24. Admitting a person as a citizen of a foreign state.

25. One who starves the body for the good of the soul.

26. Without money.

27. A state of being without a wife.

28. The science of insects.

29. A hater of women.

30. The murder of a father.

31. A man who skins animals.

32. A man with narrow and prejudiced religious views.

157. a. Substitute a single word for the words italicized :—

A wolf is an animal *that cannot be tamed*.

That crag is *impossible to approach*.

Words once spoken *cannot be recalled*.

Some insects *live only for a day*.

His tale is *worthy of belief*.

His religious beliefs are *opposed to reason*.

The labourer was *unable to write*.

In some of the above examples you will need to use the suitable part of the verb 'to be' in addition to the single word which expresses the meaning of the rest of the phrase.

b. Show clearly the difference of meaning, or use, of the following expressions :—

to substitute, to replace.

illusion, allusion, collusion.

heir apparent, heir presumptive.

heresy, schism.

simulate, dissimulate.

sure, certain.

surely, certainly.

a proud man, a vain man, an arrogant man.

continual, continuous.

c. For each of the following sentences substitute a proverbial saying :—

There is no sorrow without some accompanying compensation.

If you persevere long enough you must succeed.

Use the opportunity when you have it.

Nothing can be accomplished without some material.

Everyone has a chance of overcoming his failings.

'There is a tide in the affairs of men,

Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.'

A timely remedy saves much future trouble.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

A large but uncertain advantage is not so good as a small but tangible one.

d. Write down sentences illustrating the use of the following expressions and words :—

The blindness of justice ; the irony of fate ; pedantry ; ex-officio ; egotist ; chauvinism ; the nadir of despair ; the acme of perfection ; extenuating circumstances ; a sweeping assertion ; prima facie evidence ; paternal jurisdiction ; a monomaniac.

e. Illustrate in sentences the difference of meaning or use in the following pairs :—

mendacity, mendicity ; personify, personate ; contiguous, contagious ; stimulus, stimulant ; official, officious.

158. a. What adjective would you apply to :—

an *insult* offered without reason or grounds.

a *dislike* founded on natural impulse.

a *walk* pursued at night.

a *witness* convicted of false swearing.

gains won by fraud.

a *book* published after the death of the author.

b. Add a suitable *noun* to :—

Draconian —	stentorian —	saturnine—
Arcadian —	herculean —	platonic —
Homeric —	Stygian —	sphinx-like —
Machiavellian —	stoical —	oracular —
lilliputian —	titanic —	

c. Write a short paragraph (6 or 8 lines) criticizing or reviewing (favourably) some historical work lately published (of course, an imaginary book will do). You are to introduce the following words :—

intimate (*adj.*), lucid, masterly, appropriate, sympathy, insight, contribution, portraiture, subtlety, scholarly, profound, epitome, conjecture, research, archives, antiquities, antiquarian,

159. Define the figures of speech employed in the following passages, and criticize those that are defective :—

1. A roaring cataract of nonsense is poured forth upon this tremendous subject.
2. How far that little candle throws his beams !
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.
3. Sauntering with a face of indifference, a heart eaten of black care.
4. The dog fled from the room with yelping precipitation.
5. She flung her impertinence out of the room.
6. Hope withering fled, and Mercy sighed farewell.
7. The house is so small that I can send it you in a letter to look at.
8. It is not a casual concurrence of calamitous circumstances which can render a whole people desperate ; it is the pernicious hand of government.
9. And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest.
10. A little noiseless noise among the leaves,
Born of the very sigh that silence heaves.

160. 1. The two sentences which follow are taken from Macaulay's *Essays* as illustrative of his animated style, and of figures of speech he often employed. Point them out, and show their effect upon the mind.

(a) All India was present to the eye of his (Burke's) mind, from the halls where suitors laid gold and perfumes at the feet of sovereigns to the wild moor where the gipsy camp was pitched ; from the bazaar, humming like a beehive with the crowd of buyers and sellers, to the jungle where the lonely courier shakes his bunch of iron rings to scare away the hyenas.

(b) The roughness and violence which he (Johnson) showed in society were to be expected from a man whose temper, not naturally gentle, had been long tried by the bitterest calamities, by the want of meat, of fire, and of clothes, by the importunity of creditors, by the insolence of booksellers, by the derision of fools, by the insincerity of patrons, by that bread which is the bitterest of all food, by those stairs which are the most toilsome of all paths, by that deferred hope which makes the heart sick,

2. What does the following sentence from the *Letters of Junius* illustrate ? Have you any fault to find with it ?

I am sorry to tell you, Sir William, that in this article your first fact is false ; and as there is nothing more painful to me than to give a direct contradiction to a gentleman of your appearance, I wish that in your future publications you would pay a greater attention to the truth of your premises before you suffer your genius to hurry you to a conclusion.

3. The two following passages are from Carlyle's *French Revolution*. They illustrate tricks of style and figures of speech of which he made frequent use. Point them out, and estimate the literary value of the writing.

(a) O evening sun of July, how, at this hour, thy beams

fall slant on reapers amid peaceful woody fields ; on old women spinning in cottages ; on ships far out in the silent main ; on Balls at the Orangerie of Versailles, where high-rouged Dames of the Palace are even now dancing with double-jacketed Hussar-officers,—and also on this roaring Hell-porch of a Hôtel-de-Ville.

(b) But right ahead the great north-east sends up evermore his grey brindled dawn : from dewy branch, birds here and there, with short deep warble, salute the coming Sun. Stars fade out, and Galaxies : street-lamps of the City of God. The Universe, O my brothers, is flinging wide its portals for the Levee of the Great High King. Thou, poor King Louis, fairest nevertheless, as mortals do, towards Orient lands of Hope ; and the Tuileries with its Levees, and France, and the Earth itself is but a larger kind of dog-hutch—occasionally going rabid.

4. (a) Express the meaning of the following passage as nearly as you can in simpler language.

(b) Would the simpler expression have answered the writer's purpose as well ?

Under the despotic successors of Augustus, all the fields of the intellect had been turned into arid wastes, still marked out by formal boundaries, still retaining the traces of old cultivation, but yielding neither flowers nor fruit. The deluge of barbarism came. It swept away all the landmarks. It obliterated all the signs of former tillage. But it fertilized while it devastated. When it receded, the wilderness was as the garden of God, rejoicing on every side, laughing, clapping its hands, pouring forth, in spontaneous abundance, everything brilliant, or fragrant, or nourishing. A new language, characterized by simple sweetness and simple energy, had attained perfection.

161. Read the following passage very carefully, and then

write an essay on ' Civilization ', borrowing your ideas from the text :—

Civilization depends upon morality. Everything good in man leans on what is higher. This rule holds in small as in great. Thus, all our strength and success in the work of our hands depend on our borrowing the aid of the elements. You have seen a carpenter on a ladder with a broad axe chopping upward chips from a beam. How awkward ! at what disadvantage he works ! But see him on the ground, dressing his timber under him. Now, not his feeble muscles, but the force of gravity brings down the axe ; that is to say, the planet itself splits his stick. The farmer had much ill-temper, laziness, and shirking to endure from his hand-sawyers, until one day he bethought him to put his saw-mill on the edge of a waterfall ; and the river never tires of turning his wheel : the river is good-natured, and never hints an objection.

We had letters to send : couriers could not go fast enough nor far enough ; broke their wagons, foundered their horses ; bad roads in spring, snow-drifts in winter, heats in summer ; could not get the horses out of a walk. But we found out that the air and earth were full of electricity ; and always going our way,—just the way we wanted to send. Would he take a message ? Just as lief as not ; had nothing else to do ; would carry it in no time. Only one doubt occurred, one staggering objection,—he had no carpet bag, no visible pockets, no hands, not so much as a mouth, to carry a letter. But, after much thought and many experiments, we managed to meet the conditions, and to fold up the letter in such invisible compact form as he could carry in those invisible pockets of his, never wrought by needle and thread,—and it went like a charm.

I admire still more than the saw-mill the skill which, on the sea-shore, makes the tides drive the wheels and grind corn, and which thus engages the assistance of the moon, like

a hired hand, to grind, and wind, and pump, and saw, and split stone, and roll iron.

Now that is the wisdom of man, in every instance of his labour, to hitch his wagon to a star, and see his chore done by the gods themselves. That is the way we are strong, by borrowing the might of the elements. The forces of steam, gravity, galvanism, light, magnets, wind, fire, serve us day by day, and cost us nothing. . . .

EMERSON, *Essays*.

162. The object of education is, or ought to be, to provide wise exercise for the capacities, wise direction of the tendencies, and, through this exercise and this direction, to furnish the mind with such knowledge as may contribute to the usefulness, the beauty, and the nobleness of the individual life.

The circle of human nature is not complete without the arc of the emotions. The lilies of the field have a value for us beyond their botanical ones; a certain lightening of the heart accompanies the declaration that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. The sound of the village bell has a value beyond its acoustical one. The setting sun has a value beyond its optical one. I think it very desirable to keep this horizon of the emotions open, and not to permit either priest or philosopher to draw down his shutters between you and it. Here the dead languages, which are sure to be beaten by science in the purely intellectual fight, have an irresistible claim. They supplement the work of science by exalting and refining the aesthetic faculty, and must on this account be cherished by all who desire to see human culture complete. There must be a reason for the fascination which these languages have so long exercised upon powerful and elevated minds—a fascination which will probably continue for men of Greek and Roman mould to the end of time.

TYNDALL, *Fragments of Science*.

Discuss the relative value of a Classical or Scientific education, borrowing your ideas from the text.

163. The charts of the world, which have been drawn up by modern science, have thrown into a narrow space the expression of a vast amount of knowledge, but I have never yet seen any one pictorial enough to enable the spectator to imagine the kind of contrast in physical character which exists between Northern and Southern countries. We know that gentians grow on the Alps, and olives on the Apennines : but we do not enough conceive for ourselves that variegated mosaic of the world's surface which a bird sees in its migration, that difference between the district of the gentian and of the olive which the stork and the swallow see far off, as they lean upon the sirocco wind. Let us, for a moment, try to raise ourselves even above the level of their flight, and imagine the Mediterranean lying beneath us like an irregular lake, and all its ancient promontories sleeping in the sun : and here and there an angry spot of thunder, a grey stain of storm, moving upon the burning field : and here and there a fixed wreath of white volcano smoke, surrounded by its circle of ashes ; but for the most part a great peacefulness of light, Syria and Greece, Italy and Spain, laid like pieces of a golden pavement into the sea-blue, chased, as we stoop nearer to them, with bossy beaten work of mountain chains, and glowing softly with terraced gardens, and flowers heavy with frankincense, mixed among masses of laurel and orange, and plummy palm, that abate with their grey-green shadows the burning of the marble rocks, and of the ledges of porphyry sloping under lucent sand.

Then let us pass farther towards the north, until we see the orient colours change gradually into a vast belt of rainy green, where the pastures of Switzerland, and the poplar valleys of France, and dark forests of the Danube and Carpathians

stretch from the mouths of the Loire to those of the Volga, seen through clefts in grey swirls of rain-cloud, and flaky veils of the mist of the brooks, spreading low along the pasture lands : and then, farther north still, to see the earth heave into mighty masses of leaden rock and heathy moor, bordering with a broad waste of gloomy purple that belt of field and wood, and splintering into irregular and grisly islands amidst the northern seas, beaten by storm, and chilled by ice-drift, and tormented by furious pulses of contending tide, until the roots of the last forests fail from among the hill ravines, and the hunger of the north wind bites their peaks into barrenness ; and, at last, the wall of ice, durable like iron, sets, death-like, its white teeth against us out of the polar twilight, RUSKIN, *Stones of Venice*.

1. Criticize the style.

2. Describe an aeroplane flight from Cairo to London.

164. To what city do you think the following passage refers ? Estimate its literary value as a piece of English prose :—

If, two thousand years ago, we had been permitted to watch the slow settling of the slime of those turbid rivers into the polluted sea, and the gaining upon its deep and fresh waters of the lifeless, impassable, unvoyageable plain, how little could we have understood the purpose with which those islands were shaped out of the void, and the torpid waters enclosed with their desolate walls of sand ! How little could we have known, any more than of what now seems to us most distressful, dark, and objectless, the glorious aim which was then in the mind of Him in whose hand are all the corners of the earth ! how little imagined that in the laws which were stretching forth the gloomy margins of those fruitless banks, and feeding the bitter grass among their shallows, there was indeed a preparation, and *the only preparation*

possible, for the founding of a city which was to be set like a golden clasp on the girdle of the earth, to write her history on the white scrolls of the sea surges, and to word it in their thunder, and to gather and give forth, in world-wide pulsation, the glory of the West and of the East, from the burning heart of her Fortitude and Splendour.

RUSKIN, *Stones of Venice*.

165. Imagine that you meet some great historical personage, artist, or writer of the past.

Construct a dialogue, showing your appreciation of the real greatness of your companion, and the difference between life in the twentieth century and the age in which he lived.

166. In the discharge of thy place set before thee the best examples ; for imitation is a globe of precepts. And after a time set before thee thine own example, and examine thyself strictly whether thou didst not best at first. Neglect not also the examples of those who have carried themselves ill in the same place ; not to set off thyself by taxing their memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid.

Show that you thoroughly grasp the purport of this piece of Elizabethan English by embodying the precepts contained therein in the form of an extract from a letter written by a wise old statesman of to-day to an ambitious young politician who has just been made a *Cabinet Minister*. (About 15–20 lines).

167. Macaulay speaking of Dr. Johnson says :—

His calm and settled opinion seems to have been that forms of government have little or no influence on the happiness of society. The well-known lines which he inserted in Goldsmith's *Traveller* express what seems to have been his deliberate judgment :

‘How small, of all that human hearts endure,
That part which kings or laws can cause or cure !’

‘Sir,’ said Johnson to Sir Adam Ferguson, ‘I would not give

half a guinea to live under one form of government rather than another. It is of no moment to the happiness of an individual.' . . .

Do you agree entirely with Dr. Johnson ?

To what extent is he right ?

MACAULAY, *Essay on Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.*

168. With justifiable pride a writer may say that *his* fine art wields a sceptre more potent than any other ; literature is more potent than other fine arts, because deeper in its impressions according to the usual tenor of human sensibilities ; because more extensive, in the degree that books are more diffused than pictures or statues ; because more durable in the degree that language is durable beyond marble or canvas, and in the degree that vicarious powers are opened to books for renewing their phoenix immortality through unlimited translations : powers denied to painting except through copies that are feeble, and denied to sculpture except through casts that are costly.

Think over this passage and then expand and multiply the arguments in favour of the view expressed : viz. that literature is the most potent of all the arts in its influence on the mind. What arguments might be brought forward to show that literature is also the greatest of the arts ? i.e. that Shakespeare must stand above Michael Angelo, Velasquez, Rembrandt, Beethoven, or Mozart.

Pay great attention to the arrangement of your essay, and to the proportionate value of the various points which you may discuss.

169. Clearly state the argument implied in the following passage, and comment on the structure of Dr. Johnson's sentences, his use of metaphor, and his choice of words :—

Evil is uncertain in the same degree as good, and for the reason that we ought not to hope too securely, we ought not

to fear with too much dejection. The state of the world is continually changing, and none can tell the result of the next vicissitude. Whatever is afloat in the stream of time, may, when it is very near us, be driven away by an accidental blast, which shall happen to cross the general course of the current. The sudden accidents by which the powerful are depressed may fall upon those whose malice we fear ; and the greatness by which we expect to be overborne may become another proof of the false flatteries of fortune. Our enemies may become weak, or we grow strong before our encounter, or we may advance against each other without ever meeting. There are, indeed, natural evils which we can flatter ourselves with no hope of escaping, and with little of delaying ; but of the ills which are apprehended from human malignity, or the opposition of rival interests, we may always alleviate the terror by considering that our persecutors are weak and ignorant, and mortal like ourselves. JOHNSON, *Rambler*.

170. Study the following passage and then write an argument from the opposite point of view, emphasizing what you consider to be fallacies in the original.

No changing of place at a hundred miles an hour, nor making of stuffs a thousand yards a minute, will make us one whit stronger, happier, or wiser. There was always more in the world than men could see, walked they ever so slowly ; they will see it no better for going fast. And they will at last, and soon too, find out that their grand inventions for conquering (as they think) space and time, do, in reality, conquer nothing ; for space and time are, in their own essence, unconquerable, and besides did not want any sort of conquering ; they wanted using. A fool always wants to shorten space and time : a wise man wants to lengthen both. A fool wants to kill space and kill time : a wise man, first to gain them, then to animate them. Your railroad, when you come

to understand it, is only a device for making the world smaller : and as for being able to talk from place to place, that is, indeed, well and convenient ; but suppose you have, originally, nothing to say ! We shall be obliged at last to confess, what we should long ago have known, that the really precious things are thought and sight, not pace. It does a bullet no good to go fast ; and a man, if he be truly a man, no harm to go slow ; for his glory is not at all in going, but in being.

And all real and wholesome enjoyments possible to man have been just as possible to him, since first he was made of the earth, as they are now ; and they are possible to him chiefly in peace. To watch the corn grow, and the blossoms set ; to draw hard breath over ploughshare or spade ; to read, to think, to love, to hope, to pray—these are the things that make men happy ; they have always had the power of doing these, they never *will* have power to do more. The world's prosperity or adversity depends upon our knowing and teaching these few things : but upon iron, or glass, or electricity, or steam, in no wise. *RUSKIN, Modern Painters.*

171. 1. You are asked to read through the following extracts, and to summarize the arguments put forward.

2. State shortly the impression left upon your mind by the two writers, and criticize their respective styles.

3. Give synonyms or equivalent meanings for the words in italics.

Letter I. To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

January 21, 1769.

SIR, It has lately been a fashion to pay a compliment to the bravery and generosity of the commander-in-chief at the expense of his understanding.

They who love him least make no question of his courage, while his friends dwell chiefly on the *facility* of his disposition. Admitting him to be as brave as a total absence of all feeling

and reflection can make him, let us see what sort of merit he derives from the remainder of his character. If it be generosity to accumulate in his own person and family a number of *lucrative* employments and to heap promotions upon his favourites and dependants, the present commander-in-chief is the most generous man alive. Nature has been sparing of her gifts to this noble lord ; but where birth and fortune are united, we expect the noble pride and independence of a man of spirit, not the servile humiliating *complaisance* of a courtier. As to the goodness of his heart—if a proof of it be taken from the facility of never refusing, what conclusion shall we draw from the indecency of never performing ? And if the discipline of the army be in any degree preserved, what thanks are due to a man whose cares, notoriously confined to filling up vacancies, have degraded the office of commander-in-chief into a broker of commissions ? . . .

This, sir, is the detail. In one view behold a nation overwhelmed with debt ; her revenues wasted ; her trade declining ; the affections of her colonies alienated ; a gallant army, which never fought unwillingly but against their fellow subjects, mouldering away for want of the direction of a man of common abilities and spirit ! This *deplorable* scene admits of but one addition : that we are governed by counsels from which a reasonable man can expect no remedy but poison, no relief but death. . . .

JUNIUS.

Letter II. To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

January 26, 1769.

SIR, The kingdom swarms with such numbers of felonious robbers of private character and virtue, that no honest or good man is safe ; especially as these cowardly base assassins stab in the dark, without having the courage to sign their real names to their *malevolent* and wicked productions. . . . I

think it therefore the duty of every good citizen to stand forth, and endeavour to undeceive the public, when the vilest arts are made use of to defame and blacken the brightest characters among us. No man who knows Lord Granby, can possibly hear so good and great a character most vilely abused, without a warm and just indignation against this Junius. . . .

A very long, uninterrupted, impartial, I will add a most disinterested, friendship with Lord Granby, gives me the right to affirm that all Junius' assertions are false and scandalous. Lord Granby's courage, though of the brightest and most ardent kind, is among the lowest of his numerous good qualities. A sincere love and attachment to his king and country, and to their glory, impelled him to the field, where he never gained aught but honour. He *impaired*, through his bounty, his own fortune ; for his bounty flows from a heart melting to goodness, from the most refined humanity. Can a man who is described ' as unfeeling and void of reflection ' be constantly employed in seeking proper objects on whom to exercise those glorious virtues of compassion and generosity ? . . .

He is next attacked for being unfaithful to his promises and engagements. Where are Junius' proofs ? Though I could give some instances where a breach of promise would be a virtue : especially in the case of those who would *pervert* the open unsuspecting moments of convivial mirth, into sly *insidious* applications for preferment or party-systems ; and would endeavour to surprise a good man, who cannot bear to see anyone leave him dissatisfied, into unguarded promises. . . .

WILLIAM DRAPER.

Letter III. To Sir William Draper, Knight of the Bath.

February 7, 1769.

SIR, Your defence of Lord Granby does honour to the goodness of your heart. You feel, as you ought to do, for the

reputation of your friend ; and you express yourself in the warmest language of your passions. In any other cause, I doubt not, you would have cautiously weighed the consequences of committing your name to the *licentious* discourses and malignant opinions of the world : but here, I presume, you thought it would be a breach of friendship to lose one moment in consulting your understanding ; as if an appeal to the public were no more than a military *coup de main* where a brave man has no rules to follow but the dictates of his courage. Touched with your generosity, I freely forgive the excesses into which it has led you ; and far from resenting those terms of reproach which you have heaped upon me rather too liberally, I place them to the account of an honest unreflecting indignation, in which your cooler judgement and natural politeness had no concern. I approve the spirit with which you have given your name to the public : and if it were a proof of anything BUT spirit, I should have thought myself bound to follow your example. I should have hoped that even MY name might carry some authority with it, if I had not seen how very little weight or consideration a printed paper receives even from the respectable signature of Sir William Draper. . . .

Without disputing Lord Granby's courage, we are yet to learn in what articles of military knowledge nature has been so very liberal to his mind. If you have served with him, you ought to have pointed out some instances of able disposition and well-concerted enterprise, which might fairly be attributed to his capacity as a general. It is you, Sir William, who make your friend appear awkward and ridiculous, by giving him a laced suit of *tawdry* qualifications which nature never intended him to wear.

You say he has acquired nothing but honour in the field. Is the ordnance nothing ? Is the command of the army, with all the patronage annexed to it, nothing ? Where he

got these nothings I know not, but you at least ought to have told us where he deserved them.

In the two next articles I think we are agreed. You candidly admit that he often makes such promises as it is a virtue in him to violate, and that no man is more *assiduous* to provide for his relations at the public expense. I did not urge the last as an absolute vice in his disposition, but to prove that a careless disinterested spirit is no part of his character; and as to the other, I desire it may be remembered that I never descended to the indecency of inquiring into his *convivial* hours. It is you, Sir William Draper, who have taken pains to represent your friend in the character of a drunken landlord who deals out his promises as liberally as his liquor, and will suffer no man to leave his table either sorrowful or sober. None but an intimate friend, who must frequently have seen him in these unhappy disgraceful moments, could have described him so well. . . .

JUNIUS.

172. The following passage is taken from an address of Edmund Burke to his constituents at Bristol. Read it over several times till you thoroughly understand it, then do the following things :—

(a) Express in your own language Burke's views as to the mutual duties of constituents and member.

(b) Mention any other view that may be held on the same subject and discuss their respective merits.

(c) Do you consider this passage a good example of public oratory? Give reasons for your opinion for or against.

(d) Give the meaning of these words and phrases in the piece: arduous, sterling, censures, immaculate, servility, obsequiousness.

Do you think, gentlemen, that every public act in the six

years since I stood in this place before you—that all the arduous things which have been done in this eventful period, which has crowded into a few year's space the revolutions of an age—can be opened to you on their fair grounds in half an hour's conversation ?

But it is no reason, because there is a bad mode of inquiry, that there should be no examination at all. Most certainly it is our duty to examine ; it is our interest too : but it must be with discretion ; with an attention to all the circumstances, and to all the motives ; like sound judges, and not like cavilling pettifoggers and quibbling pleaders, prying into flaws and hunting for exceptions. Look, gentlemen, to the *whole tenor* of your member's conduct. Try whether his ambition or his avarice have justled him out of the straight line of duty ; or whether that grand foe of the offices of active life, that master-vice in men of business—a degenerate and inglorious sloth—has made him flag and languish in his course. This is the object of our inquiry. If our member's conduct can bear this touch, mark it for sterling. He may have fallen into errors : he must have faults ; but our error is greater, and our fault is radically ruinous to ourselves, if we do not bear, if we do not even applaud, the whole compound and mixed mass of such a character. Not to act thus is folly : I had almost said it is impiety. He censures God who quarrels with the imperfections of man.

Gentlemen, we must not be peevish with those who serve the people ; for none will serve us, whilst there is a court to serve, but those who are of a nice and jealous honour. They who think everything, in comparison of that honour, to be dust and ashes, will not bear to have it soiled and impaired by those for whose sake they make a thousand sacrifices to preserve it immaculate and whole. We shall either drive such men from the public stage, or we shall send them to the court for protection ; where, if they must sacrifice their

reputation, they will at least secure their interest. Depend upon it, that the lovers of freedom will be free. None will violate their conscience to please us, in order afterwards to discharge that conscience, which they have violated, by doing us faithful and affectionate service. If we degrade and deprave their minds by servility, it will be absurd to expect that they who are creeping and abject towards us will ever be bold and incorruptible assertors of our freedom against the most seducing and the most formidable of all powers. No ! human nature is not so formed ; nor shall we improve the faculties or better the morals of public men by our possession of the most infallible receipt in the world for making cheats and hypocrites.

Let me say, with plainness, I who am no longer in a public character, that if by a fair, by an indulgent, by a gentlemanly behaviour to our representatives, we do not give confidence to their minds, and a liberal scope to their understandings ; if we do not permit our members to act upon a *very* enlarged view of things, we shall at length infallibly degrade our national representation into a confused and scuffling bustle of local agency. When the popular member is narrowed in his ideas, and rendered timid in his proceedings, the service of the Crown will be the sole nursery of statesmen. Among the frolics of the court it may at length take that of attending to its business. Then the monopoly of mental power will be added to the power of all other kinds it possesses. On the side of the people there will be nothing but impotence ; narrowness of mind is impotence ; timidity is itself impotence, and makes all other qualities that go along with it impotent and useless.

At present it is the plan of the court to make its servants insignificant. If the people should fall into the same humour and should choose their servants on the same principles of mere obsequiousness and flexibility, and total vacancy or

indifference of opinion in all public matters, then no part of the state will be sound ; and it will be in vain to think of saving it,

BURKE, *Speeches*.

173. Essay subjects :—

1. These two parties still divide the world,
Of those that have, and those that want.

TENNYSON,

2. Why lament a chill and changeless past ?
Iron may fuse and marble melt,
The past remains the past.

TENNYSON,

3. The little more and how much it is !
The little less and what worlds away !

BROWNING.

4. A society cannot be founded upon the pursuit of pleasure and power. A society can only be founded on a respect for liberty and justice.

TAINE.

5. We cannot command in matters of religion because no one can be compelled to believe against his will.

THEODORIC,

Christianity, as a principle of life, has been the most powerful check upon the passions of mankind. Christianity as a speculative system of opinion has converted them into monsters of cruelty. Higher than the angels, lower than the demons, these are the two aspects in which the religious man presents himself in all times and countries.

FROUDE.

6. He either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small,
That dares not put it to the touch
To gain or lose it all.

MONTROSE.

7. Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them. *Twelfth Night.*

8. Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time.

LONGFELLOW.

9. When nature has fashioned a genius she breaks the mould.

10. There is nothing good or bad but thinking makes it so.
Hamlet.

11. The evil which men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones.

Julius Caesar.

12. It is a brave act of valour to contemne death ; but where life is more terrible than death, it is then the truest valour to dare to live.

BROWNE.

13. 'Humour is the laughable degradation of an object without malice in a genial, kindly, good-natured way ; wit is an ingenious and unexpected play upon words.'

BAIN.

'The proper antithesis to humour is satire : wit is common to both.'

MINTO.

'For he abhorred that senseless tribe

Who call it humour when they jibe.'

SWIFT.

Write a short essay on 'Humour', as it appears to you.

14. 'Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.'

JOHNSON.

'Style is the dress of thoughts ; and let them be ever so just, if your style is homely, coarse, and vulgar, they will

appear to as much disadvantage, and be as ill-received, as your person, though ever so well proportioned, would if dressed in rags, dirt, and tatters.' CHESTERFIELD.

'To write a genuine familiar or truly English style, is to write as any one would speak in common conversation, who had a thorough command and choice of words.'

HAZLITT,

What is meant by style in English Composition? When you are asked to criticize an author's style, what points do you take into consideration?

15. 'Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.'

TENNYSON.

174. Rewrite the following passage so as to make its meaning clearer. Divide into paragraphs where necessary, and try to remove all obscurity and ambiguity:—

It will not be impertinent nor unnatural to this present discourse, to set down in this place the present temper and constitution of the House of Commons and of the Court itself, that it may be the less wondered at, that so prodigious an alteration should be made in so short a time, and the Crown fallen so low, that it could neither support itself nor its own Majesty, nor those who would appear faithful to it. In the House of Commons were many persons of wisdom and gravity who being possessed of great and plentiful fortunes, though they were undevoted enough to the Court, had all imaginable duty for the King, and affection to the Government established by law and ancient custom; and without doubt the major part of that body consisted of men who had no mind to break the peace of the Kingdom, or to make any considerable alteration in the Government of Church or State: and therefore all inventions were set on foot from the beginning to work upon them, and corrupt them, by suggestions 'of

the dangers which threatened all that was precious to the subject in their liberty and their property, by overthrowing or overmastering the law and subjecting it to an arbitrary power, and by countenancing Popery to the subversion of the Protestant religion', and then by infusing terrible apprehensions into some, and so working upon their fears 'of being called in question for something they had done', by which they would stand in need of their protection, and raising the hopes of others 'that, by concurring with them they should be sure to obtain offices, honours and any kind of preferment'. Though there were too many corrupted and misled by these several temptations, and others who needed no other temptations than from the fierceness and barbarity of their own natures, and the malice they had contracted against the Church and against the Court: yet the number was not great of those in whom the government of the rest was vested, nor were there many who had the absolute authority to lead, though there were a multitude of those that were disposed to follow. Mr. Pym was looked upon as the man of greatest experience in Parliament, where he had served very long, and was always a man of business, being an officer in the Exchequer, and of a good reputation generally, though known to be inclined to the Puritan party; yet not of those furious resolutions against the Church as the other leading men were, and wholly devoted to the Earl of Bedford, who had nothing of that spirit. CLARENDON, *History of the Great Rebellion*.

175. Interpret the exact meaning of the following lines:—

But, O, what form of prayer
 Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murder?
 That cannot be; since I am still possessed
 Of those effects for which I did the murder,
 My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen.
 May one be pardoned and retain the offence?

In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may shove by justice;
And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law. But 'tis not so above:
There is no shuffling, there the action lies
In his true nature: and we ourselves compelled,
Even to the teeth and forehead of our faults,
To give in evidence, SHAKESPEARE.

176. Express the meaning of the following lines in your own words:—

Whether with reason, or with instinct blest,
Know, all enjoy that power which suits them best;
To bliss alike by that direction tend,
And find the means proportioned to their end.
Say, where full instinct is the unerring guide,
What Pope or Council can they need beside?
Reason, however able, cool at best,
Cares not for service, or but serves when prest,
Stays till we call, and then not often near;
But honest instinct comes a volunteer,
Sure never to o'ershoot, but just to hit;
While still too wide or short is human wit.
Sure by quick nature happiness to gain,
Which heavier reason labours at in vain.
This too serves always, reason never long;
One must go right, the other may go wrong.
See then the acting and comparing powers
One in their nature, which are two in ours;
And reason raise o'er instinct as you can,
In this 'tis God directs, in that 'tis man,

'Every phrase is shaped and fitted into its place; there is a finality of utterance about each sentiment. This finality

is decidedly a fault; the "finite and finished" is what poetry should avoid—its province is the infinite, the eternally suggestive.' This criticism might be applied to the above lines. Explain why—and how—in a short paragraph.

177. Render, as closely as possible, in modern English the sense of the following lines. You may attempt to keep the verse.

Hir freendes sawe that it was no disport
 To romen by the see, but discomfort;
 And shopen¹ for to pleyen somwher elles,
 They leden hir by riveres and by welles,
 And eek in othere places delitables;
 They dauncen, and they pleyen at ches and tables.²
 So on a day, right in the morwe-tyde,
 Unto a gardin that was ther bisyde,
 In which that they had maad hir ordinaunce
 Of vitaille and of other purveyaunce,
 They goon and pleye hem al the longe day,
 And this was on the sixte morwe of May,
 Which May had peynted with his softe shoures
 This gardin ful of leves and of floures;
 And craft of mannes hand so curiously
 Arrayed hadde this gardin, trewely,
 That never was ther gardin of swich prys,
 But if it were the verray paradys.
 Th' odour of floures and the fresshe sighte,
 Wolde han maad any herte for to lighte
 That ever was born, but if to gret siknesse,
 Or to gret sorwe helde it in distresse;
 So ful it was of beautee with plesaunce.
 At after diner gonne they to daunce,
 And singe also, save Dorigen alone.

CHAUCER, *Canterbury Tales*.

¹ planned.

² backgammon.

178. 1. Write an abstract of the following piece of English prose :—

The distinction between the genius of the Germanic peoples and the genius of others is its moral principles. Grosser and heavier, more given to gluttony and drunkenness, these nations are at the same time more under the influence of conscience, firmer in the observance of their word, more disposed to self-denial and sacrifice. Such their climate has made them ; and such they have continued, from Tacitus to Luther, from Knox to Gustavus Adolphus and Kant. In the course of time, and beneath the incessant action of the ages, the *phlegmatic* body, fed on coarse food and strong drink, had become rusty, the nerves less excitable, the muscles less strung, the desires less seconded by action, the life more dull and slow, the soul more hardened and indifferent to the shocks of the body : mud, rain, snow, a *profusion* of unpleasing and gloomy sights, the want of lively and delicate excitements of the senses, keep man in a *militant* attitude. Heroes in the barbarous ages, workers to-day, they endure weariness now as they courted wounds then ; now, as then, nobility of soul appeals to them ; thrown back upon the enjoyments of the soul, they find in these a world, the world of moral beauty. For them the ideal is displaced ; it is no longer amidst forms, made up of force and joy, but it is transferred to sentiments, made up of truth, uprightness, attachment to duty, observance of order. What matters it if the storm rages and if it snows, if the wind blusters in the black pine-forests or on the *wan* sea-surges where the sea-gulls scream, if a man, stiff and blue with cold, shutting himself up in his cottage, have but a dish of sour kroust or a piece of salt beef, under his smoky light and beside his fire of turf ; another kingdom opens to reward him, the kingdom of inward contentment : his wife loves him and is faithful ; his children round his hearth spell out the old family Bible ; he

is the master in his home, the protector, the benefactor, honoured by others, honoured by himself ; and if so be that he needs assistance, he knows that at the first appeal he will see his neighbours stand faithfully and bravely by his side. The reader need only compare the two portraits of the time, those of Italy and Germany ; he will comprehend at a glance the two races and the two civilizations, the Renaissance and the Reformation : on one side a half-naked *condottiere* in Roman costume, a cardinal in his robes, amply draped, in a rich arm-chair, carved and adorned with heads of lions, foliage, dancing *fauns*, he himself full of *irony*, and *voluptuous*, with the shrewd and dangerous look of a politician and man of the world, craftily poised and on his guard ; on the other side, some honest doctor, a *theologian*, a simple man, with badly combed locks, stiff as a post, in his simple gown of coarse black serge, with big books of *dogma* ponderously clasped, a conscientious worker, an exemplary father of a family.

TAINE, *History of English Literature*.

2. Give the meanings of the words italicized.

3. In your own words, write a comparison of the German and the Italian of the fifteenth century.

179. 1. Write an abstract, in simpler language, of the following piece of English.

[Picturesque detail must be pruned, and the whole piece must assume a much more general form. It will be possible to compress it into from one quarter to one half of the original.]

2. Write an appreciation of the style.

Cromarty Firth has added to its contrasts. September in the harvest-fields hears more than the sound of the reaper and the swish of scythes in the laid corn. The waters of the firth have become a station for part of the Home Fleet, and the boom of heavy guns mingles with the hum of the threshing-machine and the carter objurgating his team. But the

contrast of the newness of the steel hulls and their artillery is a contrast with more than the mere peace and sweetness of harvested corn ; it is with the untouched wildness of the shores of the firth ; the vast stretches of sand and shingle left by the ebbing tide, the abandoned harbourage of old hulks on the stones, the forlorn water sweeping up to the grass-grown sea-walls. There is a link between the presence of the battleships and the sounds of the hillside farming ; the steam that drives the cruiser's engines drives the threshing-machine and the motor that drags sawn timber from the fir plantations on the hill. But the ' pull ' of steam and machinery has drawn the human life of the place away from the inner shores and waters ; the simple quays to which the crofters rowed a century ago have crumbled back to stones and shingle. Above the rotting hulk of the old boat still touched by higher tides stands a square, solid granary, buttressed on the three sides nearer the water. Its doorways are empty ; the Rosses and Macdonalds and Munros who piled the corn-sacks in it when the old boat rode alive below shock their oats to-day in the track of the reaper and binder, perhaps lay the guns of the ships by Invergordon. The waste of the shore is peopled to-day as it was peopled before the granary was built, by the incoming and outgoing of the tide, and by the flocks of the mud-haunting estuary birds. The ebb of a high tide leaves an astonishing stretch of the floor of the firth bare from the short grass and the shrivelled sea-pinks of the turf above the shingle. Here, midway between grass and the water's edge, you may walk out to what looks in the distance like a bank of dark pebbles, but which, when you come to it, turns out to be an acre or more of mussels, clustered to each other and to the slimy stones by the strong, dragging hairs rooted at the blunter end of the shell. Here, towards the deeper spaces of the sea-floor, all the pebbles are white and crusted with limpets and small multi-valves ; there, again, a smooth

ridge of the softest, cleanest sand is scarred and patterned with the foot-prints of gulls and waders. Here the lessening water has stranded a small jelly-fish, stained delicately with a thin, radiating heart of violet ; there, by the edge of the little river chattering down from the hills to the sea-water, a much larger body, an octopus that would have spread its Medusa-hair into two feet of water, splashes a hateful gash of crimson on the drying weed. It would need the full sweep of a new tide to cleanse that and other grisly patches ; but of cleaner scavenging, the gulls of the estuary surely do less than in other months, perhaps under barer hills. The work of the farm in September, and the fields with their suddenly bared stores of life which sheltered before the reaping in the cool undergrowths of the corn-land, must fill those ravenous gullets too full in a warm autumn to send them clearing the seashore of the fishy jetsam of the tide. It is in the Ross-shire cornfields in September, rather than by the tideway, that you hear most the cry and quarrelling of feeding gulls. The pack of birds crowds with wood-pigeon, green plover, and starlings about the standing shocks, changing from field to field as the casual farm-hands drive them. The flock sweeps up from the centre of the field, chattering, screaming, wavering and wheeling, and finally settles down to another field, to sweep up from that like a whirlwind of torn paper ten minutes later.

Yet it is best, perhaps, on the broad waste of sand and seaweed that you get a sense of the deep fertility of the smooth hill slopes above the firth. The fields are larger than is common farther south, and set their green and yellow squares and oblongs, outlined by stone walls, like coloured maps of France rather than the patchwork-quilt effect of the Southern countryside. There is a width and richness about these thirty-acre stretches of oats and barley which are doubled by the sense of naked space about the shore, and the sudden

calls of the birds of wild and desolate places. The curlew's whistle is always of loneliness, of a wary and separate fleeing from man and from tamer, more confident birds ; but the loneliest cry of the seashore under those shining cornfields is the redshank's—such a cry, surely, as might belong to the wandering souls of men who stocked that old granary or sailed that rotting boat. To walk along that salt-winded shore, listening to fitting redshank, and to stare beyond the water at the hillside of ripening grain still yellow with the set sun, is to move in strangely unreal spaces ; the height of illusion touches the shore when the ships of the fleet suddenly twinkle into riding-lights and signals. Those jewels swiftly stuck about the masts and sides shape the fading hulls as the stars shape the emptiness of constellations. The cornfields beyond the ships turn to a level grey ; the lights of the ships swing slowly ; you would guess from them, if it were not, too, for something new and cold in the wind, that the tide has turned. It turns fully and rapidly in that narrow belt of water, soaking the green ooze on its rim to black ; the sand and weeds hiss out imprisoned bubbles. The sweep of sea widens over the ridge where the plover huddle closer and closer, and they, with a single sudden impulse, are up and into the wind and flitting as silent as moths high overhead to the hill stubbles.

Spectator, October 9, 1909.

180. Reproduce in your own words the sense of this passage :—

It is a strange thing how little in general people know about the sky. It is the part of creation in which nature has done more for the sake of pleasing man, more, for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him and teaching him, than in any other of her works, and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her other works in which some more material or essential purpose than the

mere pleasing of man is not answered by every part of their organization ; but every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be answered, if once in three days, or thereabouts, a great, ugly black rain cloud were brought up over the blue, and everything well watered, and so all left blue again till next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening mist for dew. And instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives, when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain it is all done for us, and intended for our perpetual pleasure. And every man, wherever placed, however far from other sources of interest or of beauty, has this doing for him constantly.

The noblest scenes of the earth can be seen and known but by few ; it is not intended that man should always live in the midst of them ; he injures them by his presence, he ceases to feel them if he be always with them ; but the sky is for all ; it is fitted in all its functions for the perpetual comfort and exalting of the heart, for the soothing it and purifying it from its dross and dust.

Sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious, sometimes awful, never the same for two moments together ; almost human in its passions, almost spiritual in its tenderness, almost divine in its infinity, its appeal to what is immortal in us is as distinct as its ministry of chastisement or of blessing to what is mortal is essential.

And yet we never attend to it. . . . One says it has been wet, and another, it has been windy, and another, it has been warm. Who, among the whole chattering crowd, can tell me of the forms and the precipices of the chain of tall white mountains that girded the horizon at noon yesterday ? Who saw the narrow sunbeam that came out of the south, and

smote upon their summits until they melted and mouldered away in a dust of blue rain? Who saw the dance of the dead clouds when the sunlight left them last night, and the west wind blew them before it like withered leaves? All has passed, unregretted as unseen; or if the apathy be ever shaken off, even for an instant, it is only by what is gross, or what is extraordinary; and yet it is not in the broad and fierce manifestations of the elemental energies, not in the clash of the hail, nor the drift of the whirlwind, that the highest characters of the sublime are developed. God is not in the earthquake, nor in the fire, but in the still small voice. They are but the blunt and the low faculties of our nature which can only be addressed through lampblack and lightning.

RUSKIN, *Modern Painters*.

181. Write an appreciation of this passage, pointing out the various metaphors employed:—

Coming to Shelley's Poetry we peep over the wild mask of revolutionary metaphysics and we see the winsome face of its child. Perhaps none of his poems is more purely and typically Shelleian than the *Cloud*, and it is interesting to note how essentially it springs from the faculty of make-believe. The same thing is conspicuous, though less purely conspicuous, throughout his singing; it is the child's faculty of make-believe raised to the *nth* power. He is still at play, save only that his play is such as manhood stops to watch and his playthings are those which the Gods give their children. The Universe is his box of toys. He dabbles his fingers in the day fall. He is gold dusty with tumbling amid the stars. He makes bright mischief with the moon. The meteors nuzzle their noses in his hand. He teases into growling the kennelled thunder and laughs at the shaking of its fiery chain. He dances in and out of the gates of heaven; its floor is littered with his broken fancies. He runs wild over the fields of ether. He chases the rolling world. He gets

between the feet of the horses of the sun. He stands in the lap of patient nature and twines her loosened tresses after a hundred wilful fashions to see how she will look nicest in his song.

F. THOMPSON, *Shelley*.

182. Criticize the style of the following passage :—

Note. 'Pathos' has been defined as the quality of style which leaves 'a sense of pleasing melancholy' on the mind. 'Sublimity' (as defined by De Quincey) is the quality of 'adoring contemplation'. Are either of these qualities to be found in this piece?

And the dark flanks of the fishing boats all aslope above, in their shining quietness, hot in the morning sun, rusty and seamed, with square patches of plank nailed over their rents; just rough enough to let the little flat-footed fisher children haul or twist themselves up to the gunwales, and drop back again along some stray rope; just round enough to remind us in their broad and gradual curves, of the sweep of the green surges they know so well, and of the hours when these old sides of seared timber, all ashine with the sea, plunge and dip into the deep green purity of the mounded waves more joyfully than a deer lies down among the grass of spring, the soft white cloud of foam opening momentarily at the bows, and fading or flying high into the breeze where the seagulls toss and shriek—the joy and beauty of it, all the while, so mingled with the sense of unfathomable danger, and the human effort and sorrow going on perpetually from age to age, waves rolling for ever, and winds moaning for ever, and faithful hearts trusting and sickening for ever, and brave lives dashed away about the rattling beach like weeds for ever; and still at the helm of every lonely boat, through starless night and hopeless dawn, His hand, who spread the fisher's net over the dust of the Sidonian palaces, and gave into the fisher's hand the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven.

RENKIN, *Harbours of England*.

183. Criticize the style of the following. Are the words chosen and the style adopted suitable 'to the subject, the audience, and the occasion'?

. . . from November 1810 George III ceased to reign. All the world knows the story of his malady: all history presents no sadder figure than that of the old man, blind and deprived of reason, wandering through the rooms of his palace, addressing imaginary parliaments, reviewing fancied troops, holding ghostly courts. I have seen his picture as it was taken at this time, hanging in the apartment of his daughter, the Landgravine of Hesse Hombourg—amidst books and Windsor furniture, and a hundred fond reminiscences of her English home. The poor old father is represented in a purple gown, his snowy beard falling over his breast—the star of his famous Order still idly shining on it. He was not only sightless: he became utterly deaf. All light, all reason, all sound of human voices, all the pleasures of this world of God were taken from him. Some slight lucid moments he had; in one of which the Queen, desiring to see him, entered the room, and found him singing a hymn, and accompanying himself at the harpsichord. When he had finished he knelt down and prayed aloud for her, and then for his family, and then for the nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert his heavy calamity from him, but if not, to give him resignation to submit. He then burst into tears, and his reason again fled.

What preacher need moralize on this story; what words save the simplest are requisite to tell it? It is too terrible for tears. The thought of such a misery smites me down in submission before the ruler of kings and men, the Monarch Supreme over empires and republics, the inscrutable Dispenser of life, death, happiness, victory. 'O brothers,' I said to those who heard me first in America—'O brothers!

speaking the same dear mother-tongue—O comrades ! enemies no more, let us take a mournful hand together as we stand by this Royal corpse, and call a truce to battle ! Low he lies, to whom the proudest used to kneel once, and who was cast lower than the poorest : dead, whom millions prayed for in vain. Driven off his throne ; buffeted by rude hands ; with his children in revolt ; the darling of his old age killed before him untimely ; our Lear hangs over her breathless lips and cries, “ Cordelia, Cordelia, stay a little ! ”

“ Vex not his ghost—Oh ! let him pass—he hates him
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer ! ”

‘ Hush ! Strife and Quarrel, over the solemn grave ! Sound, trumpets, a mournful march ! Fall, dark curtain, upon his pageant, his pride, his grief, his awful tragedy ! ’

THACKERAY, *The Four Georges*.

184. Napoleon died at St. Helena in 1821. His body was brought back to France in 1840 and placed in a marble sarcophagus in the Hotel des Invalides, Paris. On his tomb and on the wall of the chamber are inscribed the names of his victories. His brothers, whom he raised to fame, are laid to rest near him. A great silence broods over the place. Under the dome-shaped roof these words are written :—

I desire that my ashes may rest by the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the people whom I have loved so much.

In an adjoining room hang the tattered banners carried by his victorious troops into almost every capital in Europe, or wrested by them from the foe. The sound of martial music and the tramp of marching men can be heard in the distance. Guns and military equipment, captured in the

Great War from the enemies of France, are collected in the garden outside the tomb.

Describe a visit to Napoleon's tomb. Work up your ideas into a reflective essay. The preceding passage may help you.

185. ‘ The herald of a noisy world,
With spattered boots, strapp'd waist, and frozen locks ;
News from all nations lumbering at his back.
True to his charge, the close-packed load behind,
Yet careless what he brings, his one concern
Is to conduct it to the destined inn ;
And, having dropped the expected bag, pass on.
He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch,
Cold and yet cheerful : messenger of grief
Perhaps to thousands, and of joy to some.’

COWPER, *The Task*.

Attempt a *reflective* essay on the contents of the *post-bag*. Do not be too discursive, or attempt a catalogue of the contents, most of which can be dealt with in a paragraph, but make a careful selection to bring out the infinite variety of the correspondence.

186.

Horatio. ‘ If your heart mislike anything, obey it . . .’

Hamlet. ‘ Not a whit ; we defy augury. There is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow.’

‘ I know but one way of fortifying my soul against these gloomy presages and terrors of mind, and that is, by securing to myself the friendship and protection of that Being, who disposes of events, and governs futurity. He sees at one view the whole thread of my existence ; not only that part of it which I have already passed through, but that which runs forward into all the depths of eternity. When I lay me down to sleep, I recommend myself to his care ; when

I awake, I give myself to his direction. Amidst all the evils that threaten me, I will look up to him for help, and question not but he will either avert them, or turn them to my advantage. Though I know neither the time nor the manner of the death I am to die, I am not at all solicitous about it ; because I am sure that he knows them both, and that he will not fail to comfort and support me under them.'

ADDISON.

1. Construct a dialogue between two men, one of whom is superstitious but the other is not. You may enter into the dialogue yourself as one of the parties.

2. Write an essay on 'Superstitions'. Do not attempt a catalogue of superstitions, but choose your illustrations carefully.

187. Write out a speech in support of the views expressed by Burke. Try to be original, but keep as far as possible to the lofty style of the passage.

My hold of the colonies is in the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges, and equal protection. These are ties which, though light as air, are as strong as links of iron. Let the Colonists always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with your government ;—they will cling and grapple to you ; and no force under heaven will be of power to tear them from their allegiance. But let it be once understood that your government may be one thing, and their privileges another ; that these two things may exist without any mutual relation ;—the cement is gone ; the cohesion is loosened ; and everything hastens to decay and dissolution. As long as you have the wisdom to keep the sovereign authority of this country as the sanctuary of liberty, the sacred temple consecrated to our common faith, wherever the chosen race and sons of England worship freedom, they

will turn their faces towards you. The more they multiply, the more friends you will have ; the more ardently they love liberty, the more perfect will be their obedience. Slavery they can have anywhere. It is a weed that grows in every soil. They may have it from Spain, they may have it from Prussia. But, until you become lost to all feeling of your true interest and your natural dignity, freedom they can have from none but you.

EDMUND BURKE, *Speech on Conciliation with the Colonies*,
March 22, 1775.

188. Read the following passage carefully. Using it as a model, describe London or some other big city, and bring out the vivid contrasts which it presents.

Oh, under that hideous coverlet of vapours, and putrefactions, and unimaginable gases, what a fermenting-vat lies simmering and hid ! The joyful and the sorrowful are there ; men are dying there, men are being born ; men are praying—on the other side of a brick partition, men are cursing ; and around them all is the vast, void night. The proud Grandee still lingers in his perfumed saloons, or reposes within damask curtains ; Wretchedness cowers into truckle-beds, or shivers hunger-stricken into its lair of straw : in obscure cellars, Rouge-et-Noir languidly emits its voice of destiny to haggard hungry villains ; while Councillors of State sit plotting, and playing their high chess-game, whereof the pawns are Men. The Lover whispers his mistress that the coach is ready ; and she, full of hope and fear, glides down, to fly with him over the borders : the Thief, still more silently, sets-to his picklocks and crowbars, or lurks in wait till the watchmen first snore in their boxes. Gay mansions, with supper-rooms, and dancing-rooms, are full of light and music and high-swelling hearts ; but, in the Condemned Cells, the pulse of life beats tremulous and faint, and bloodshot eyes look

out through the darkness, which is around and within, for the light of a stern last morning. . . . Riot cries aloud, and staggers and swaggers in his rank dens of shame ; and the Mother, with streaming hair, kneels over her pallid dying infant, whose cracked lips only her tears now moisten.—All these heaped and huddled together, with nothing but a little carpentry and masonry between them ; crammed in, like salted fish in their barrel ;—or weltering, shall I say, like an Egyptian pitcher of tamed vipers, each struggling to get its head above the others : such work goes on under that smoke-counterpane !

CARLYLE, *Sartor Resartus*.

189. 1. Study the following passage carefully. Point out the qualities of style displayed.

2. With this as a model, attempt the description of some great work of art, such as a famous cathedral, or some great emblem, such as the Statue of Liberty outside New York.

And near the Pyramids, more wondrous and more awful than all else in the land of Egypt, there sits the lonely Sphinx. Comely the creature is, but the comeliness is not of this world ; the once worshipped beast is a deformity and a monster to this generation, and yet you can see that those lips, so thick and heavy, were fashioned according to some ancient mould of beauty—some mould of beauty now forgotten—forgotten because that Greece drew forth Cytherea from the flashing foam of the Aegean, and in her image created new forms of beauty, and made it a law among men that the short and proudly wreathed lip should stand for the sign and the main condition of loveliness through all generations to come. Yet still there lives on the race of those who were beautiful in the fashion of the elder world, and Christian girls of Coptic blood will look on you with the sad, serious gaze, and kiss you your charitable hand with the big pouting lips of the very Sphinx.

Laugh and mock if you will at the worship of stone idols, but mark ye this, ye breakers of images, that in one regard, the stone idol bears awful semblance of Deity—unchange-fulness in the midst of change—the same seeming will and intent for ever and ever inexorable ! Upon ancient dynasties of Ethiopian and Egyptian kings—upon Greek and Roman, upon Arab and Ottoman conquerors—upon Napoleon dreaming of an Eastern Empire—upon battle and pestilence—upon the ceaseless misery of the Egyptian race—upon keen-eyed travellers—Herodotus yesterday and Warburton to-day—upon all and more this unworldly Sphynx has watched, and watched like a Providence with the same earnest eyes, and the same sad, tranquil mien. And we, we shall die, and Islam will wither away, and the Englishman straining far over to hold his loved India will plant a firm foot on the banks of the Nile and sit in the seats of the Faithful, and still that sleepless rock will lie watching and watching the works of the new busy race, with those same sad, earnest eyes, and the same tranquil mien everlasting. You dare not mock at the Sphynx.

A. W. KINGLAKE, *Eöthen*.

190. The following passage from De Quincey is full of poetic diction and rhythm. Attempt a criticism of the piece, saying why you like or dislike it, the phrases and figures which appeal to you the most. Are the qualities mentioned above carried too far ?

God smote Savannah-la-Mar, and in one night removed her, with all her towers standing and population sleeping, from the steadfast foundations of the shore to the coral floors of ocean. And God said, 'Pompeii did I bury and conceal from men through seventeen centuries ; this city I will bury, but not conceal. She shall be a monument to men of my mysterious anger, set in azure light through

generations to come ; for I will enshrine her in a crystal dome of my tropic seas.' This city, therefore, like a mighty galleon with all her apparel mounted, streamers flying, and tackling perfect, seems floating upon the noiseless depths of ocean ; and oftentimes in glassy calms, through the translucent atmosphere of water that now stretches like an air-woven awning above the silent encampment, mariners from every clime look down into her courts and her palaces, count her gates, and number the spires of her churches. She is one ample cemetery ; and has been many a year. But in the mighty calms that brood for weeks over tropic latitudes she fascinates the eye with a Fata Morgana revelation as of human life still subsisting in submarine asylums, sacred from the storms that torment our upper air.

DE QUINCEY, *Savannah-la-Mar.*



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